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THE LAST WORD

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE TURKISH TREATY.

FURTHER DETAILS ON ITS PROVISIONS.

London, May 11.
The fifth part of the Turkish Treaty limits the Turkish armed forces to 50,000 effective, including not more than 2,500 officers and a Sultan's Bodyguard of 700. Compulsory recruiting is abolished whilst the freedom of the Straits is guaranteed by the creation of a zone in which fortifications are to be demolished and in which France, Britain and Italy reserve the right to maintain military, naval and air forces. The Turkish Navy is abolished, except for certain vessels for peace fisheries duties. The Turkish Air Force is also suppressed.

The sixth part of the Treaty regulates the return of prisoners of war and the maintenance of the graves of the fallen. Special provisions are inserted regarding the Allied graves in Gallipoli.

The seventh part of the Treaty provides for the constitution of Allied Military Tribunals to try those who committed acts of violation of the laws and customs of war and who were responsible for the Turkish massacres during the war, the Allies reserving the right to designate the Tribunal or to bring the accused before the Tribunal of the League of Nations.

The eighth part provides for financial reparation by Turkey for losses caused to the Allies, and enumerated as follows:—1.—Expenses of Allied Forces in occupation after the operation of the Treaty; 2.—Similar expenses since October 30; 3.—Indemnities for reparation and damages suffered by Allied nationals.

The ninth part contains economic provisions and re-establishes various non-political Treaties and Conventions, and lays down the future principles of settlement regarding companies and concessions in Turkey and in the territory ceded by Turkey. It provides for the elimination, if thought fit, of German, Austrian, Hungarian and Bulgarian economic penetration of Turkey by requiring Turkey to liquidate the property of ex-enemy nationals. Special provisions are included, enabling the acquisition of railways under German control.

Part ten gives Allied aircraft full liberty of passage etc., ex-enemy States being debarred from these privileges and from the grant of aerial concessions without Allied consent, until they become members of the League of Nations or are permitted to adhere to the International Convention of 1919.

Part eleven deals with the international control of ports, waterways, and railways, and renounces rights in favour of the Allies over Turkish cables. It also provides for differences to be settled by the League of Nations.

Part twelve contains a Labour Convention.

Part thirteen consists of miscellaneous Articles, dealing with the confirmation of Allied Prize Court decisions; the future of Turkish sanitary regime; and also, the ratification and the entry into force of the Treaty. They envisage the eventual accession of Russia to the Treaty.

Subject to the provisions of the Treaty the parties agree to the maintenance of Turkish sovereignty in Constantinople, but a reservation is made that if Turkey fails to observe the provisions of the Treaty or supplementary Treaties or Conventions, particularly as regards the protection of minorities, the Allies may modify the above provisions; and Turkey agrees to accept any dispositions which may be made in this connection.

The navigation of the Straits, including the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, and the Bosphorus, to be open in future both in peace time and war time to all merchantmen, warships and aircraft without distinction. The Commission controlling the Straits will be composed of one representative each of the United States (if and when the American Government is willing to participate), the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Russia, Bulgaria, (if and when Russia and Bulgaria become members of the League of Nations), Greece and Rumania. The representatives of the three last-named Powers to have one vote each; the others two votes.

TAX ON WAR WEALTH.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S HOPES.

London, May 10.
In the House of Commons during the debate on the second reading of the Finance Bill, Mr. Chamberlain said he hoped the estimate of expenditure on Supply Services, which in the current year had been reduced by £222,000,000, would be further reduced by £250,000,000 next year. He earnestly advocated consideration of the desirability of a tax on increased war wealth. As an insurance against a levy on capital it would add to the security of capital and dis-appoint the hopes of those wishing to see the present commercial system break down under the weight of war. If such a tax could be made to produce approximately £500,000,000 this year he would be able to reduce the Excess Profits Duty to 40 per cent. this year and anticipate its rapid extinction, leaving the Corporation Tax with a similar moderate flat rate on all concerns coming within the scope of the Excess Profits Duty.

It is noteworthy that the Committee considering a levy on war wealth has not yet reported.

A REPORT DENIED.

London, May 11.
A Rumanian authoritative source denies the recent report that General Averescu has gone to Warsaw to negotiate a Polish-Romanian alliance against Russia.

HOME CRICKET RESULT.

Leicestershire beat Hampshire by 144 runs.

WRITER'S DEATH.

New York, May 11.
The death is announced of William Dean Howells, the well-known man of letters.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

Chicago, May 11.
Senator Lodge has been chosen the temporary Chairman of the National Convention, to be held on June 8.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH LABOUR CONFEDERATION.

PROSECUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Paris, May 11.
The Government has ordered the prosecution of the General Confederation of Labour, with view to its dissolution, by virtue of an Act of 1884, which permits Unions merely to defend their economic interests.

THE PREMIER'S EXPLANATION.

Paris, May 11.
M. Millerand has explained that the decision to prosecute the General Confederation of Labour is not due to a contravention of the formalities of the Act of 1884, but because it has recently made a series of efforts to stop work in vital industries, especially at the very moment when there is most urgent need of work and production. The Confederation's object was not the protection of professional interests, but to obtain an incompletely defined reform against the acknowledged wishes of the Government and Parliament. The Confederation claimed to array itself against the public powers. The Premier emphasised that the Government did not wish to attack any Trade Union rights. On the contrary, he was convinced of the necessity for organisation among workers according to law.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

New York, May 11.
It is reported from Vera Cruz that Carranza has broken through the rebel lines and is now making a stand with 4,000 men at San Tarco, north-east of Piebilla. Troops of General Aguilar, Governor of Vera Cruz, and son-in-law of Carranza, have joined the rebels.

REVOLUTIONARIES WINNING.

London, May 11.
Latest news from Mexico indicates that the revolutionaries are winning everywhere. It is reported that several more States have joined the revolution. The revolutionaries have captured Mazatlan and Tampico.

Mexico City is reported quiet. General Obregon declares that the rebellion has resulted virtually in no bloodshed or disorder. A Commission has been sent from Mexico City to meet Carranza whose train is midway between Mexico City and Vera Cruz, to offer him guarantees of safety. Meanwhile the United States continues to take precautions. For example, the dreadnought Oklahoma has been ordered to Key West from New York possibly for duty in Mexican waters.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

WHAT THE STUDENTS WANT.

Shanghai, May 12.
The students have again petitioned the President and the State Department, saying they will resume study when the Government announces that the Military Agreement with Japan is cancelled and the proposal for direct negotiation of the Shantung question is rejected.

PRESIDENT AND PREMIER

Shanghai, May 12.
The President has granted leave to the Premier, without giving a decision on his resignation.

(Other Telegrams on Pages 2 and 3.)

ORGAN RECITAL.

The next organ recital of the present series will be given in St. John's Cathedral on Monday next at 6 p.m. by Mr. Dehman Fuller. The programme will include some pieces which are rather out of the ordinary run, such as John Ireland's "Elegiac Romance" and the fourth number from Tchaikovsky's famous "Nutcracker Suite." Ireland is one of the writers of the modern advanced British school and has suddenly come into prominence the last three or four years; the example chosen of his work is one well calculated to show off the tonal resources of any large organ and is to be played here for the first time. The lighter school is represented in the programme by Bernard Johnson's "Pavane" and "Elegiac Meditation." In addition, Mr. Denman Fuller will play Rheinberger's Prelude in E flat minor and that most brilliant of all Toccatas, the one in F major by Widor, the distinguished French composer and organist.

DAY BY DAY.

According to Mr. Henry A. Panhol, an engineer of the Canton Tramway Company, motor buses will be running within another two months along the projected tramway lines for public service as the tramcars will not arrive and a railway cannot be constructed for some time to come.

The case of a Chinese youth charged with embezzlement of \$104 from the Land Office was withdrawn at the Police Court this morning at the request of Mr. E. W. Hamilton, who said that apparently the money had been used for defraying legal expenses incurred by the prisoner's father. He asked for the withdrawal of the charge in view of the youthfulness of the defendant.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

SATURDAY, MAY 15.

Gymkhana at Happy Valley—3.30 p.m.

MONDAY, MAY 17.

Organ Recital at St. John's Cathedral—6 p.m.

CIVIL SERVICE SALARIES.

THE NEW RATES.

We have to-day received the following additional information regarding the revised salaries of civil servants from the Government:—

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.

Harbour Master, £380 to £1,000 by £50 annually; Assistant Harbour Master, £350 to £750 by £25 annually; First Boarding Officer, £400 to £500 by £20 annually; Second Boarding Officer, £320 to £380 by £10 annually; Inspector of Junk, £300 to £450 by £10 annually; Clerk of the Harbour Office, £220 to £300 by £10 annually.

Lighthouse keepers, class 1, £320 to £400 by £20 annually; Class 2, £260 to £300 by £10 annually.

Government Marine Surveyor, £700 to £800 by £20 annually.

The Harbour Master will receive his present salary of £500 plus 20 per cent. until he draws a pension. His pension will be based upon a salary of £1,000.

Commander Beckwith's emoluments as Acting Superintendent of Imports and Exports will be at the rate of £350 per annum, and the salary already drawn by him will be adjusted accordingly.

The Boarding Officers, Inspectors of Junk, and Clerk of the Harbour Office, are entitled to free quarters or to an allowance in lieu.

Lighthouse Keepers Taylor, Johnson, McKay and Hart are to be placed in the First Class, and Lighthouse Keepers Harvey and McGrann in the second class; subject to any recommendations which the Harbour Master may make. The lighthouse keepers are entitled to free quarters in the lighthouse, and to an allowance in lieu when they are in Hongkong.

A further communication is expected regarding the salaries of the Assistant Marine Surveyor.

SUPREME COURT.

The Attorney-General's revised salary is £1,500 a year.

The Registrar of the Supreme Court gets £900 to £1,000 by £50 annually; Deputy Registrar £700 to £800 by £25 annually.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Apothecary, £400 to £500 by £10 annually; Nursing Sisters, £175 to £225 by £10 annually; Wardmaster, £260 to £300 by £10 annually; Steward £320 to £360 by £10 annually.

Second Health Officer of the Port, £500 to £1,000 by £25 annually.

The Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital gets free quarters.

The Apothecary may receive free quarters, if such are available in the hospital buildings. The Government does not undertake to provide married quarters.

Dr. Scott, the Bacteriologist, commences on £850.

The Matron, nursing sisters wardmaster and stewards receive free quarters.

EDUCATION.

In the Education Department, Mr. Ralphs receives a non-pensionable allowance of £50, personal to himself, as supervisor of the Technical Institute.

Masters of Class I from £650 to £750 by £25 annually. Class I contains seven posts: Messrs. Bird, Crook, Birbeck, de Martin, Morris and Sutherland are placed in Class I. One post is left vacant for the time being.

Masters of Class II from £400 to £600, by £10 annually. The rate of salary to be drawn from 1st January, 1920, is as follows, and future increments will date accordingly:—£750 for Messrs. Bird, Crook, Birbeck and de Martin. £725 for Mr. Morris. £675 for Mr. Sutherland. £600 for Mr. de Rome. £580 for Mr. Brown. £560 for Mr. Cavalier. £540 for Mr. Kay. £520 for Messrs. Ralston, Foster, Edwards, and Hamilton. £500 for Messrs. Handyside, Nightingale and Fletcher. £540 for Messrs. Law and Mycock and £440 for Mr. Updell.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officers of Health, £500 to £1,000 by £25 annually; Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, £500 to £800 by £50 annually.

CABLE DELAYS.

HONGKONG CASE CITED.

Manchester, March 30.—Merchants are experiencing still more serious delays on the Eastern cables. There have been many complaints on the Royal Exchange, and Mr. Edwin Stockton, president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, has been impelled to take up the matter again with the Postmaster-General. He quotes the following examples of delay:—

Karachi.—Dispatched March 11, received March 24.

Aden.—Dispatched March 1, received March 19, a day later than the letter of confirmation.

Egypt.—Dispatched February 23, received March 19.

Hongkong.—Dispatched February 23, received March 6.

Calcutta.—Dispatched March 8, received March 23.

Mr. Stockton describes the delays as unprecedented, and adds:—

"I invite your urgent and renewed consideration of the highly damaging effect upon the export trade of the country which this lamentable state of affairs not only has at the moment, but may also have permanently. It is to my mind a national scandal that trade should be so handicapped at a time when the reconstruction of the financial stability of the country rests almost entirely on a great expansion of export trade."

"I venture to submit that the Government can no longer permit this inefficiency to stand unremedied, and that circumstances call for a really determined effort to bring about an improvement without further delay. It is for the Government to see that those responsible decide what new cables, etc., are necessary, and I urge that every possible impetus be given to all such plans for extension."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

BALLOT RESULTS.

The balloting for an officer and non-coms. for the Engineer Company of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps resulted as follows:—Lieut. Wright, Sergeant J. H. Kynoch, Corporals Fitzgibbon and A. W. Tickle and Lance Corporals D. J. Brown, F. Dillon and T. Bolt.

The election for an officer and non-coms. for the Machine Gun Company, which took place last night at Volunteer Headquarters resulted as follows:—Lt. Murdoch, Sergeant Brackenbridge, Corporal Walter, Lance-Corporal Pettley and Lance-Corporal Fairbrother Mason.

To-night the elections for the Infantry, mounted infantry and the Scottish Company will take place.

£25 annually; Secretary £450 to £550 by £10 annually; two senior Sanitary Inspectors, £400 to £480 by £20; fourteen sanitary inspectors (1st class), from £320 to £360 by £10; 13 Sanitary inspectors (2nd class) from £220 to £300 by £10.

All inspectors are entitled to free quarters.

Inspectors now on dollar salaries and Inspector Fisher are given the option of entering the first class or of continuing on their present salaries with a non-pensionable allowance of twenty per cent. added. If any officer elects to remain on his dollar salary, his pension will be paid at fixed exchange of 3s. 6d., whatever the actual rate of exchange may be. The officers concerned are informed that the decision which they now make cannot be re-considered; provided that in the case of a vacancy in the senior department the officer promoted may take the sterling salary of the appointment.

The Inspectors now on the scale of £240 to £270 go into Class 1. The Inspectors now on the scale £165 to £220 and £220 to £230 go into Class 2.

The Senior Medical Officer of Health loses his house allowance but comes under the rent allowance scheme.

CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.

Quite a large gathering assembled on the H. K. C. C. ground last evening to witness the final of the Championship Doubles in which Ng See-kwong and A. H. Rumjahn met O. and S. Rumjahn. H. E. the Governor and Lady Stubbs were amongst those present. The expected happened by the former pair winning. The verdict was secured by three sets to one, and 33 games to 13. The set scores were 8-6, 6-2, 3-6, 6-4.

The tennis played was not of championship standard, although some good rallies were occasionally seen. In the first set the Rumjahns had a 3-3 lead, but the opposing pair made it 5-3. The Rumjahns, however, took the next game, but this was all they could do. In the third set they made a far better showing and after leading 3-1 they took the set at 6-3. On the general run of play Ng See-kwong and Rumjahn were the better pair, their experience being a big factor in winning them the match. The losers, however, did quite well and they should be heard of further in the future.

THE LEAGUE.

Last evening the postponed 2nd Division match between the Chinese Recreation Club and the Wigram was played on the former's courts at Causeway Bay. The result was a win for the home team by 64 games to 35. The winning team comprised Cheung and Lee; Yew and San; Lau, and Lau, whilst the visiting pairs were Brown and Hicks; Wheeler and Dryer; Reynolds and Brookborough.

We learn that the Navy has dropped out of the 2nd Division of the League.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s. 11½d.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast:—Fair. Barometer:—29.76. Temperature 2 p.m.:—75. Humidity 2 p.m.:—83.

ARMY CHAPLAINS' PAY.

A Royal warrant fixes the new rates of pay for Army chaplains. Chaplain-General, £1,500 a year (including all allowances except field and travelling); 1st Class Chaplains, £2 10s. a day; 2nd Class, £2; 3rd Class, £1 10s.; 4th Class (holding permanent regular commissions), £1 3s. 6d.; 5th Class (temporary), £1. These new rates take effect as from July 1, 1919, for all chaplains serving on Sept. 13, 1919.



TEWFIK PASHA.

head of the Turkish peace delegation, who has just been handed the Treaty in Paris.

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SCHOOL'S ATHLETIC SPORTS.

YING WAH COLLEGE.

Ying Wah College held their annual athletic sports on the Hongkong Jockey Club ground, Happy Valley, yesterday afternoon with very good results. There were altogether twenty-one events in which nearly one hundred boys participated. The high temperature was keenly felt by the competitors especially those who took part in the long races. The senior championship cup was awarded to Fung Lu Kan who has won it for two years in succession. He had 20 points, the runner-up being Ng Wai Tak. The junior champion this year is Ho Kin who showed very well in many races. The prizes were distributed at the conclusion of the sports by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Mr. A. Hughes, headmaster, tendered his thanks to the Hon. Mr. Holyoak and others who had contributed towards the prize fund and the officials for their assistance in running the sports. He expressed regret that the College had not taken part in the Hongkong Schools Sports held recently, for some of the boys, by their splendid form, would have been sure to have done well.

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak said he quite appreciated the invitation to present the prizes as he always regarded it as a compliment. He said that nothing struck him more forcibly on his return to the Colony after his absence on leave than the development and growth of sports in the local schools. He was a keen supporter of football and he had had the privilege of witnessing several exceedingly good games before the season closed, and he was profoundly impressed by the progress that had been made in this branch of sport. The value of sports to both body and mind could not be over-estimated and it was surely a sign of the times that the sporting instinct had developed so greatly among the Chinese.

The proceedings concluded with cheers for the Hon. Mr. Holyoak and Mr. Hughes.

The following are the results:—
Senior long jump: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior long jump: 1. Ho Kin; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior high jump: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior high jump: 1. Ng Wai Tak; 2. Fung Lu Kan; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 220 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 220 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 440 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 440 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 880 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 880 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 1,760 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 1,760 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 3,520 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 3,520 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 7,040 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 7,040 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 14,080 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 14,080 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 28,160 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 28,160 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 56,320 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 56,320 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 112,640 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 112,640 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 225,280 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 225,280 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 450,560 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 450,560 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 901,120 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 901,120 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 1,802,240 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 1,802,240 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 3,604,480 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 3,604,480 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 7,208,960 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 7,208,960 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 14,417,920 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 14,417,920 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 28,835,840 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 28,835,840 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 57,671,680 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 57,671,680 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 115,343,360 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 115,343,360 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 230,686,720 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 230,686,720 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 461,373,440 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 461,373,440 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 922,746,880 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 922,746,880 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 1,845,493,760 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 1,845,493,760 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 3,690,987,520 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 3,690,987,520 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 7,381,975,040 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 7,381,975,040 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 14,763,950,080 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 14,763,950,080 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 29,527,900,160 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 29,527,900,160 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 59,055,800,320 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 59,055,800,320 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 118,111,600,640 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 118,111,600,640 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 236,223,201,280 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 236,223,201,280 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 472,446,402,560 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 472,446,402,560 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 944,892,805,120 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 944,892,805,120 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 1,889,785,610,240 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 1,889,785,610,240 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 3,779,571,220,480 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 3,779,571,220,480 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 7,559,142,440,960 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 7,559,142,440,960 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 15,118,284,881,920 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 15,118,284,881,920 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 30,236,569,763,840 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 30,236,569,763,840 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 60,473,139,527,680 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 60,473,139,527,680 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 120,946,279,055,360 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 120,946,279,055,360 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 241,892,558,110,720 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 241,892,558,110,720 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 483,785,116,221,440 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 483,785,116,221,440 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 967,570,232,442,880 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 967,570,232,442,880 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 1,935,140,464,885,760 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 1,935,140,464,885,760 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 3,870,280,929,771,520 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 3,870,280,929,771,520 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 7,740,561,859,543,040 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 7,740,561,859,543,040 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 15,481,123,719,086,080 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 15,481,123,719,086,080 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 30,962,247,438,172,160 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 30,962,247,438,172,160 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 61,924,494,876,344,320 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 61,924,494,876,344,320 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 123,848,989,752,688,640 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 123,848,989,752,688,640 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 247,697,979,505,377,280 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 247,697,979,505,377,280 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 495,395,959,010,754,560 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 495,395,959,010,754,560 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 990,791,918,021,509,120 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 990,791,918,021,509,120 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 1,981,583,836,043,018,240 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 1,981,583,836,043,018,240 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 3,963,167,672,086,036,480 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 3,963,167,672,086,036,480 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 7,926,335,344,172,072,960 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 7,926,335,344,172,072,960 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 15,852,670,688,344,145,920 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 15,852,670,688,344,145,920 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 31,705,341,376,688,291,840 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 31,705,341,376,688,291,840 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 63,410,682,753,376,583,680 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 63,410,682,753,376,583,680 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 126,821,365,506,753,167,360 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 126,821,365,506,753,167,360 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 253,642,731,013,506,334,720 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 253,642,731,013,506,334,720 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 507,285,462,027,012,669,440 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 507,285,462,027,012,669,440 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 1,014,570,924,054,025,338,880 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 1,014,570,924,054,025,338,880 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 2,029,141,848,108,050,677,760 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 2,029,141,848,108,050,677,760 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 4,058,283,696,216,101,355,520 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 4,058,283,696,216,101,355,520 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 8,116,567,392,432,202,711,040 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 8,116,567,392,432,202,711,040 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 16,233,134,784,864,405,422,080 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 16,233,134,784,864,405,422,080 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 32,466,269,569,728,810,844,160 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 32,466,269,569,728,810,844,160 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 64,932,539,139,457,621,688,320 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 64,932,539,139,457,621,688,320 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 129,865,078,278,915,243,376,640 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 129,865,078,278,915,243,376,640 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 259,730,156,557,830,486,752,960 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 259,730,156,557,830,486,752,960 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 519,460,313,115,660,973,505,920 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 519,460,313,115,660,973,505,920 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 1,038,920,626,231,321,947,011,840 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 1,038,920,626,231,321,947,011,840 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 2,077,841,252,462,643,894,023,680 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 2,077,841,252,462,643,894,023,680 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 4,155,682,504,925,287,788,047,360 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 4,155,682,504,925,287,788,047,360 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 8,311,365,009,850,575,576,094,720 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 8,311,365,009,850,575,576,094,720 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 16,622,730,019,701,151,153,189,440 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 16,622,730,019,701,151,153,189,440 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 33,245,460,039,402,302,306,378,880 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 33,245,460,039,402,302,306,378,880 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 66,490,920,078,804,604,612,757,760 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 66,490,920,078,804,604,612,757,760 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 132,981,840,157,609,209,225,255,520 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 132,981,840,157,609,209,225,255,520 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 265,963,680,315,218,418,450,511,040 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 265,963,680,315,218,418,450,511,040 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 531,927,360,630,436,836,901,022,080 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 531,927,360,630,436,836,901,022,080 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 1,063,854,721,260,873,673,802,044,160 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 1,063,854,721,260,873,673,802,044,160 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 2,127,709,442,521,747,347,604,088,320 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 2,127,709,442,521,747,347,604,088,320 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 4,255,418,885,043,494,695,208,176,640 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 4,255,418,885,043,494,695,208,176,640 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 8,510,837,770,086,989,390,416,353,280 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Junior 8,510,837,770,086,989,390,416,353,280 yards: 1. Fung Lu Kan; 2. Ng Wai Tak; 3. Cheung Kong Cha.
Senior 17,021,675,540,173,978,780,832,706,560 yards:

NOTICES

After Dinner!!! THE VICTROLA

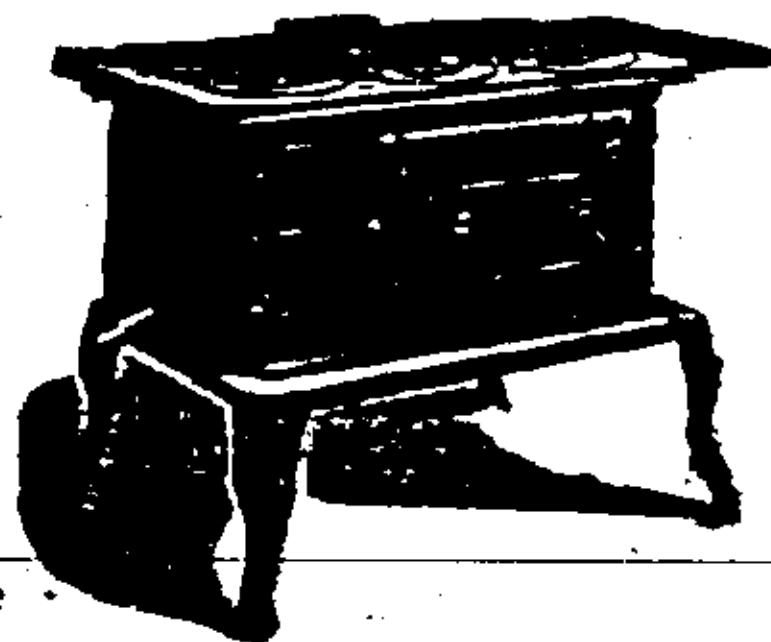


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EARLIER TELEGRAMS

(Continued from page 2.)

FRANCE'S FUTURE.

Paris, May 8.

In his speech delivered at the closing session of the Inter-Parliamentary Commercial Conference, M. Millerand gave a reminder of France's vitality and power of recovery. He emphasised the firm determination of the French nation to obtain reparation for the devastated provinces. France, he said, resolutely accepted the policy of work and restrictions. Ten of its richest departments had been systematically laid waste. "It is asking too much of us to demand that we should think first of the enemy of yesterday while we still suffer these terrible ravages. France is working. Since the last month of 1919 her exports have been increasing. The first three months of this year have given wonderful results. The exports have almost doubled the total of last year for the same period. We have nearly reached the figures of 1913. If the increase continues, and we have every ground to believe it will, we can count upon our economic situation being completely re-established. American statistics admit that during 1919, the first year of the work of reconstruction, France was second only to Great Britain among the exporting European countries. Does that mean that France can carry out this effort of reconstruction alone without aid from the Allies? It would be absurd to suppose so. One of the great lessons of the war has been that the fates of all nations are linked together."

CANADA AND AMERICA.

London, May 11.

Mr. Bonar Law continued that the new arrangement will not denote any departure either by the British or Canadian Government from any principle of the diplomatic unity of the British Empire. The need for this important step had been realised by those governments for some time. There has been direct communication between Washington and Ottawa for some years but the constantly increasing importance of Canadian interests in the United States has made it apparent that Canada should be represented there distinctively, and it will doubtless tend to expedite negotiations by a first-hand acquaintance with Canadian conditions and will naturally promote good understanding. In view of the peculiarly close relations which have always existed between the peoples of Canada and the United States it is also confidently expected that the new step will have very desirable results in maintaining and strengthening friendly relations and co-operation between the Empire and the United States.

THE MEXICAN TROUBLE.

New York, May 9.

The Mexican revolutionists announce that the garrisons of four towns have joined the revolt. It is reported that General Villa is near Chihuahua and has declared a truce with the rebels with the object of joining forces with them. All telegraph and railway communications between the United States border and Mexico City have been severed.

Washington, May 10.

Five American destroyers have left Key West for Tampico.

Calcutta, May 10.

Carranza is reported to be hiding at Vera Cruz, which the revolutionists are occupying. His arrest is momentarily expected.

Janzer, May 10.

General Villa has laid down his arms and turned over his men to the revolution at Chihuahua City.

U.S. PRESIDENCY.

Washington, May 9.

President Wilson has telegraphed to the Democratic leaders of the State of Oregon requesting the Democratic Party to enter the Presidential campaign "squarely in favour of the Versailles Treaty and opposed to the Senate's reservations."

A New York message says: Speakers at the Socialist Convention hailed Mr. Eugene Debs, who is now imprisoned at Atlanta, as Socialist candidate for the Presidency. They also advocated gaining international socialism peacefully through "the reinforcement of political by industrial action."

AMERICAN RAILWAY CONGESTION.

London, May 8.

The "Times" New York correspondent says: The executive heads of railways, testifying before the Senate Inter-State Commerce Committee, declared that unless financial help is forthcoming from the Government American railways will in the not distant future find it impossible to move perishable and non-perishable food to market. Already the railways have ordered 518 locomotives and 27,700 freight cars involving an obligation to the banks of \$38,800,000.

U.S. SOCIALISTS.

New York, May 9.

At the National Convention of the Socialist Party of America held here two hundred delegates attended. Morris Hillquit, the temporary chairman, in a speech attacked President Wilson's administration and predicted a two millions Socialist vote in the coming elections.

LOAN TO CHINA.

Washington, May 8.

The State Department is informed that Japan has withdrawn all objections to the formation of a consortium of bankers to promote a loan to China. A note has been prepared accepting the terms of Great Britain, America and France.

LIVELY COMMUNIST MEETING.

Vienna, May 11.

A monster parade of two hundred thousand demonstrated against reaction and in favour of a tax on capital. There were no disorders but a Communist meeting at Linz was followed by serious rioting, the barracks being stormed. Firing ensued and two civilians were killed and 10 wounded.

GENERAL LABOUR CONFEDERATION.

Paris, May 11.

To-day it was indicated that the power of the General Labour Confederation had been broken despite that it was regarded as the greatest and best organised industrial organisation in Europe. The transport workers almost unanimously ignored the strike order.

COMPANY REPORT.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO., LTD.

The following is the Report of the Directors for presentation at the seventeenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the North China Insurance Co., Ltd., to be held at the head office of the Company, No. 7, Kiu-kiang Road, Shanghai, on Friday, 21st May.

The Directors have pleasure in submitting, for the information of Shareholders, the annexed duly audited Statement of the Company's Accounts to the 31st December, 1919.

1918.—The Balance at Credit of this Account is Taels 460,002.72. After deducting the following items:—Interim and Second Dividends, totalling 800, and bonus of 15% upon contributory Marine Premium, the balance is Taels 459,202.90.

Amount written off premiums, passed at last Annual Meeting, 50,000.00.

Amount written off Sterling Securities, 50,000.00.

Transferred to Exchange and Investment Fluctuation Account, 50,000.00.

there remains a sum of Taels 309,202.90 which the Directors recommend should be appropriated in the following manner:—£20,000 transferred to Re-insurance Fund.

And the remainder to be transferred to Underwriting Reserve Account, closing the Account for 1918.

1919.—The Balance at Credit of this Account is Taels 933,190.13. The Directors recommend that an Interim Dividend of 15% on the paid-up Capital be paid to Shareholders; that a bonus of 20% upon Contributory Marine Premium be paid and that the remainder be carried forward.

Directors.—It is with great regret that the Directors have to record the death of Mr. Eugene Binder of Messrs. Olliver & Company, who joined the Board in 1913. During the year Mr. C. G. S. Mackie of Messrs. Gibb Livingston and Co., joined the Board. In accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association the Directors all retire but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Audit.—The Accounts have been audited by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, who again tender their services to the Shareholders.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

W. Nixson,
Acting Secretary and General Manager.
Shanghai, 29th April, 1920.

PERENNIAL YOUTH.

1900 YEARS POSSIBLE.

New York, March 24.—The ability of science to prolong human life to as many as 1,900 years was affirmed yesterday at the annual meeting of the New York Medical Society by Dr. Eugene Fisk, president of the Life Extension Institute.

Mr. Fisk admitted that the prospect he painted was a "terrible" one, but he maintained that the postponement of middle and old age and the doubling, and even tripling, of the ordinary span of life was not a fantastic idea. He based his opinion on the successful achievements of science in stretching the life of the ordinary fruit fly to 900 times its usual length, and, after observing that the turtle lives 200 years, and that the Californian redwoods (gigantic trees, a genus of conifer) were practically immortal, he argued that "youth is a physical state and not a function of time."

Dr. Fisk's subject was "Preventable Diseases of Adult Life." He remarked that old age was always premature, just as death from typhoid or tuberculosis was premature. His category of conditions antagonistic to human life included heredity, infection, poison, food deficiency, food excess, fear, grief, emotional excess, and psychic apathy due to lack of interest in life. As physical collapse was always the result of the cumulative effect of antagonistic conditions, he contended that it was entirely possible for science to find a means of eliminating these conditions and to perform for human beings what it already performed for the fruit fly. Dr. Fisk, however, admitted that before science succeeded in prolonging life to 1,900 years "changed conditions may abolish all life on the earth."

The lecture was followed by the announcement of the establishment of a National Radium Bank the capital of which consists of three grammes (48½ grains) of radium, valued at \$55,000, which it proposes to lend to hospitals and physicians free of charge.

NOTICES

LANE CRAWFORD

& COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

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COATS

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MISSSES' and CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING AND SHOES.

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AND

CHATER ROAD

TELEPHONE 1741.

Watson's

HYGIENOL

A powerful disinfectant, germicide and deodorant.

Extremely economical in use most effective in operation.
Price Per Pint 60cts. Per Gallon \$2.25.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

SUMMER DISPLAYS

AT

WHITEAWAYS

NEW DRESSES

NEW BLOUSES

NEW HATS.

We are now Showing a Splendid assortment of Ladies Ready-to-Wear dresses in Muslin, Voile, Silk, etc.

Price from
\$5.75 to \$22.50.

READY-TO-WEAR BLOUSES

in the latest styles, New
Jumpers, etc. etc.

\$3.75 to \$12.50.

READY-TO-WEAR SUMMER
SKIRTS.

Good Washing Material
\$3.75 to \$9.75.

READY-TO-WEAR CHILDREN'S
SUMMER DRESSES.

OVERALLS, ETC. ETC. All Sizes.

\$1.75 to \$4.50.

NEW READY-TO-WEAR HATS.

A large and varied stock of all the latest in smart hats for present wear, at extremely reasonable prices. Call and inspect.

\$2.75 to \$12.75.

NEW VEILINGS AND NEW NECK WEAR

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

20, Des Voeux Road Central,

HONGKONG.

OPUM AND THE FAR EAST.

UNTRUTHS ABOUT BRITAIN.

Reviewing Ellen La Motte's book on "The Opium Monopoly," the New York Evening Post says:

No one wishes to defend or palliate the opium evil, and we may cordially grant that the object of the author, to arouse American sentiment against it, is excellent. But her attitude is far from judicial, her tone is so shrill, her interpretation of the facts is streaked by such obvious inaccuracy, that her little book will offend rather than convert.

Miss La Motte asserts in brief that the British Government in India deliberately fosters the cultivation of great opium tracts; that it forces the drug upon the backward Asiatic populations and that it rejoices officially in the addition to Imperial revenues obtained from an utterly monstrous traffic. A typical utterance runs (she is speaking of India): "A nation that can subjugate 300,000,000 helpless people and then turn them into drug addicts for the sake of revenue is a nation which commits a cold-blooded atrocity unparalleled by any atrocities committed in the heat and rage of war."

We know that the British have taken the lead in urging and helping China to stamp out the opium evil, an act strangely inconsistent with British Policy as Miss La Motte describes it. We know that the Empire is administered on the whole, on enlightened principles and that the great Commonwealth which encompasses its slaves decades before the United States is not one to pursue a purely Machiavellian policy. Miss La Motte's wild talk of "cold-blooded atrocities" would amaze even Orientals, who have no special liking for the British.

One main consideration of which this book gives no hint is that opium, consumed by smoking, is not regarded by scientific men as a vice worse than the use of alcoholic drinks. It is a stimulant; taken by active workers, it is compared in effect with the use of smoking tobacco; and to draw horrible pictures of drug fiends, and then to represent the controlled sale of opium as the debauchery of nations, is as fantastic as to hold up a man in delirium tremens as a typical drinker, and then represent the United States of 1915 as "haunted" by alcohol for the benefit of a Government which reaped exorbitant and other revenues from it. Men weak of will are ruined by opium, but the worst habits of opium den are but as were the worst habits of our own booting dens. There are Official populations which would object as vehemently to the deprivation of opium today as New York City is objecting to the partial deprivation of strong drink. The British did not invent opium smoking, which originated in China about three centuries ago, nor did they turn 300,000,000 helpless Indians "into drug addicts."

The objection to the use of opium in China was not strictly on the ground of its injurious effects—far from it; it was also on the grounds of the drain of bullion, the danger of famine resulting from the devotion of cereal lands to opium culture and the corruption of officials. The consideration that the Government licensing of opium shops, as in the Straits Settlements, may be a valuable means of minimizing the evil they do is also obvious, but Miss La Motte does not mention it.

Any sober student of Miss La Motte's inflammatory book will note that her figures are far from justifying her assertions. She would have us believe that this frightful British-fostered traffic grows ever more menacing. But her own tables show that in 1905 the acreage of poppies in British India was 613,995, and that in 1916-1917 it had dropped to 204,186, these being the latest figures she could find. In a decade the culture was cut in three. Yet Miss La Motte pictures the British Government waxing fat on this "lucrative trade" and reaching "further and further afield for new victims."

Another of her tables shows that the excise revenue from opium in India was about £5,250,000 in 1907-1908, and about £11,160,000 in 1916-1917; while she allows it to be inferred from an accompanying official statement that excise rates had been steadily raised and that the control of the excise administration has been steadily broadened, thus producing more revenue from less opium. The "cold-blooded atrocity" is evidently

UNDERPAID TEACHERS.

£180 A YEAR FOR SCIENCE MISTRESS.

The light which has been thrown on the conditions of the teaching profession by recent articles in The Daily News has shown clearly that the educational future of the children of the nation is gravely imperilled through a shortage of teachers. It has further shown that London service is in the worst condition of all, since the teachers which it has got are leaving it, and no recruits are coming in. This is perhaps not surprising in view of the following L.C.C. advertisement:

County Secondary School Sydenham.—A Science Mistress with Honours in Physics to begin work in September, to assist with General Science Scheme and take Advanced Course in Physics. Commencing salary £180 a year to £240 a year, according to experience, rising by £10 to £310 a year.

Candidates must hold a good honours degree or other special qualifications for the position.

A good honours degree in physics and to begin at £180 to £240, according to experience.

Women are finding more lucrative professions than teaching. The entries of women into the profession in 1918 totalled 6,338 for England. For the year ending August 1, 1918, the latest figures available, they numbered 4,424, a drop of close on 2,000.

The results of this are seen by the following letter from the assistant secretary of the Surrey County Association of the N.U.T.

Since July, 1919, three classes in Hershman Girls' Council School, Walton-on-Thames, have passed through the hands of nineteen teachers, and for three months one class had no teacher. Recently the staff consisted of a girls' teacher and the teacher of the babies' class of an infants' school, temporarily closed. Then it was changed to two teachers from the infants' school.

This forced the head-mistress to take a class of 90 children in a room built for 49, or, as an alternative, to stand in a doorway between two classrooms trying to teach two classes at once. The managers, appealed to the Surrey Education Committee in January to improve matters, who decided to close the school for a few days.

The Daily News has received an official statement from the London Teachers' Association, dealing with the points raised by the interview with Sir Cyril Cobb, but as the matter has been fully dealt with in the extracts from the teachers' own letters, it has been left over. One passage in the statement, however, should be given.

This week the Tottenham Education Authority had 293 applications for appointments, 130 from students in the Training Colleges, 45 from provincial teachers, and actually 38 from the London schools. The explanation is that the Tottenham maximum is £440 for men as compared with the L.C.C.'s £240, and £390 for women as against the L.C.C.'s £265.

This is a clear proof that teachers are to be found for those authorities who are willing to pay a living wage.

In a thorough study of the subject we must demand as one of the primary essentials a table of the importations of Indian opium into China in very recent years. It is not known here.

But every one who knows even a little about Chinese affairs knows that, thanks largely to British effort, opium importations, legal and illegal have dropped amazingly. Now only illegal importations can be made—and they do not come through British hands.

It need not be said that every one would wish to see opium cultivated only for medicinal use. It need not be said that the United States has reason to be alarmed at the growth of the drug habit within her own borders. It would be for the good of the world if the acreage of poppies in British India were cut to another third and then another. The British should be more interested than they are in curbing the use of opium in all their possessions. But nothing is to be gained from in temperate language and distortion of facts. And Americans should remember that they have their own role in the eye.

A Peking dispatch of February 24, 1920, stated that "Public attention is being directed to the importance of morphia from America," adding that "The exportation of morphia from England to China appears to be restricted, but it seems that America has not taken such action."

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 31st. May, 1920, commencing at 11 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

(For account of the concerned) 1717 bags ANTIMONY ORE

(Stored at Kowloon Godowns) 1730 bags ANTIMONY ORE

(Stored at West Point Godown) (total weight 3712 piculs)

Inspection orders can be had from undersigned

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday, the 10th. May, 1920, commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, 6 Duddell Street

5 cases Soft Soap

6 cases Soda Ash

1 Bacon Slicer

2 cases Imitation Vermillion

9 barrels Ship Varnish

5 drums Bright Red Anti-fouling Composition Paint

4 cases Pickles

4 cases Jelly

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday, the 10th. May 1920 commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, 6 Duddell Street

100 cases Salamander U.V.P. Brandy

10 Three Star Brandy

20 MacLaren's Dry Gin

20 Old Tom Gin

20 Mervilla's Peppermint

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on May 1, 1920.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1919	1920
City Reservoir	121.1	121.1
Hill Reservoir	121.1	121.1
City Reservoir	121.1	121.1
Hill Reservoir	121.1	121.1
City Reservoir	121.1	121.1
Hill Reservoir	121.1	121.1
City Reservoir	121.1	121.1
Hill Reservoir	121.1	121.1

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1919	1920
City Reservoir	121.1	121.1
Hill Reservoir	121.1	121.1
City Reservoir	121.1	121.1
Hill Reservoir	121.1	121.1

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	1919	1920
City Reservoir	121.1	121.1
Hill Reservoir	121.1	121.1
City Reservoir	121.1	121.1
Hill Reservoir	121.1	121.1

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that on the 31st May, at the Treasury of Macao, at 3 p.m. tenders are invited by verbal competition for the monopoly of Opium, for the period of three years, commencing from 1st August 1920 to 31st July 1923.

All the terms and conditions for the tender can be obtained on application at the Portuguese Consulate in Hongkong, or at the Treasurer's Department in Macao.

PLINIO TINOCO.

Treasurer, Treasurer's Office of Macao, 22nd April, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG TUTORIAL & EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

43, Bonham Road.

Opposite the University Tel. No. 732. P.O. Box 593

Principal

JOHN P. JONES, B.Sc., M.E. Min.

The Institute affords Special Preparation (Class and Private, Day and Evening, Oral and Correspondence) for University Matriculation and Degree Examinations.

New Session has now commenced. Tutorial Classes are being conducted in English, Mathematics, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography, Latin, and French, for Hongkong University, July Examinations.

Private Tuition can also be had in these subjects.

Prospectus on application.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Mortgagees Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

on FRIDAY

The 21st day of May, 1920.

at 3 p.m.

at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following valuable Leasehold property situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, viz:—

ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SUB-SECTION 1 OF SECTION C OF INLAND LOT No. 1417 Together with the messuage erected thereon known as No. 20 Aberdeen Street Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 16th day of June 1894. Proportion of Annual Crown rent \$6.50. Area about 952 Square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER

Princes Building, Ice House Street, Hongkong

Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT.

The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1920.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. Thoresen & Co. to sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday, the 18th May, 1920,

commencing at 3 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

The Steamer "DAGMAR"

as she now lies in the Menam River, Bangkok, with all her machinery, gear and appurtenances etc.

1457 tons gross Reg. 921 tons net Reg. 1800 tons deadweight capacity on 17 feet mean draft Speed 10 knots

This steamer went ashore in the Gulf of Siam, was salvaged, and towed to Bangkok, where she was dry-docked and patched up.

Inspection orders on application to the East Asiatic Co. Ltd., Bangkok.

The steamer to be at purchasers risk after fall of hammer, when purchase money is to be paid.

For full particulars apply to

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

or Messrs. THORESEN & CO.

Hongkong.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Subject to weather conditions the following dates have been fixed:—

Final Open Championship Singles, Tuesday, 18th May.

Final Open Championship Doubles, Thursday, 20th May.

Challenge Round Open Championship Singles, Tuesday, 23rd May.

RESERVED SEATS may now be booked by Members and Subscribers in the Pavilion, except between the hours of 4.15 and 6.30 p.m.

The lists will remain open at the Pavilion until Friday evening, 14th May, after that date they will be transferred to Messrs. Moutrie & Co. PRICE \$1 each.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

The 3rd GYMKHANA MEETING of the season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 15th inst. commencing at 3.30 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1920.

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE MISSES DE VINE AND TERREY.

SOCIETY ENTERTAINERS

will introduce

HARMONY AND SONG

at the usual

TEA DANCING AND DINNER

DANCE

to be held

on SATURDAY, MAY 15th.

Orchestral Concerts during Tiffin and Afternoon.

NOTICE.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The thirty-ninth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Tuesday the 25th May 1920 at 11.30 a.m.

The Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed from the 11th May to the 25th May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO. LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1920.

A COMPLETE RATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

The WATERWORKS are made by Messrs. B. & L. Hinchcliffe, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed to perform work of class. The complete plant will cost only £2,500 down. Annual Water per day 1,000,000 gallons.

KWONG SANG HONG LTD.

P.O. Box 100, Hongkong.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

MONDAY

NEXT

ORGAN RECITAL

AT

6 P.M.

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.

WHAT YOU WANT SOMEONE HAS—WHAT YOU DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

ONE CENT PER WORD PER INSERTION

Two Cents if not Prepaid.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIES

REPLIES AWAIT BOX No. —

WANTED.

WANTED.—A small house, or three or four rooms. Apply to Mr. H. Ohta, P.O. Box 540.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 51st ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY 21st MAY, 1920 at 12.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December 1919 and of declaring Dividends etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th May to 21st May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, C. H. P. HAY.

Deputy General Manager.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1920.

NOTICE.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE BRANCH, KOWLOON.

Pitman's Shorthand Evening Classes.

A class for young men will commence on Monday 3rd May. For particulars apply by letter to the above address.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the Thirty-first Ordinary General Meeting will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Buildings, Hongkong, on Saturday, 22nd May 1920, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 29th February 1920, and electing Directors and Auditors. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to

RADIUM.

AMERICA WANTS TWO GRAMMES.

Writing in the New York Evening Post, Mr. Robert G. Skerrett says:

A quarter of a million dollars is not a staggering sum wherewith to battle with disease—especially when the malady is of the malignant character of cancer. The Senate Finance Committee of the New York Legislature has been urged to make this appropriation for the promotion of the work of the State Institute for Cancer Research in Buffalo. With this money it will be possible to purchase quite two grammes of radium. This minute measure of the marvellous mineral will make it practicable to treat something like a million persons, because the ceaseless emanation from the radium can be caught, confined and made available for widespread therapeutic service.

At the present time the Institute has at its command only about \$5,000 worth of the precious radio-active substance, and this is not by any means enough to carry on its investigation. Further, radium is likely to cost a great deal more in the near future than it does now, and the Federal geologists hold out no present hope for the uncovering of new native sources of supply. Indeed, the carnotite ores of Colorado and Utah, from which the whole world for some years back has been drawing its radium, are very much at a premium. Increasing demand will inevitably send prices soaring, and it would be good business as well as a potential benefaction to buy the quantity desired for the Buffalo institution.

In 1903 a milligram of radium, then for the most part a laboratory curiosity could be had for about \$2. By 1914, however, when we had more than a hint of the mineral's possible curative virtues, the same minute quantity was bringing \$50. Then it was that the United States Bureau of Mines set about devising a process by which it would be possible to obtain radium at a much lower cost. Dr. R. E. Moore established an experimental laboratory in Denver, and there, with the assistance of K. L. Kithell and C. F. Whittemore, not only evolved a cheaper way for extracting radium from carnotite but, when the recovery plant was closed, in January of 1917, there had been reclaimed from the yellow ore about 8½ grammes of radium. The methods devised by these officials of the Bureau of Mines made it practicable to obtain radium for only about one-third of the current market price.

Dr. Moore, when appearing recently at the hearing in Albany, declared that there were not more than 25 grammes of radium in the United States at present ready for use; and he said that the known deposits of carnotite would probably not yield in the course of some years to come an additional amount in excess of 100 grammes. According to Dr. Moore, radium, now selling at \$125,000 a gramme, is cheaper than it is likely to be ere long, and he prophesied that the price would be doubled within a decade. Therefore, he pointed out, it was the part of wisdom to keep as much of the mineral as possible within our own reach.

During the war radium was used in the preparation of luminous paints for the dial of airplane instruments, for gun sights and for the faces of watches, so that essential figures and indicators might be made visible on the darkest nights—and there has since been a growing disposition to utilize the same radiant base in manufacturing electric push buttons, keyhole plates and tips

for the chain pulley of electric lamps. Dr. Moore rationally believes that this is a prostitution of an almost priceless substance—particularly as mesothorium will answer well enough in the making of luminous preparations, and he wants to see all of our radium put to therapeutic purposes.

Seven years or so ago radium achieved some remarkable cures of malignant growths, and at once it was hailed as a positive cure for cancer. This was not without warrant, because in numerous cases of superficial occurrences of the disease the rays from radium did in fact produce astonishing results. But as time went on the records disclosed many instances of failure, and this was especially noted where the seat of the trouble was internal and treatment could not be regulated with the nicety possible where the affliction was an exterior one. This should not be hard to understand if heed be given for a moment to the peculiar activities of radium.

Radium gives off continually three sorts of rays. The alpha rays reach out approximately half an inch from their source; the beta rays are projected three times as far; and the gamma rays persist in their course for a much longer distance. A sheet of paper or barrier of thin tin foil will halt the alpha rays; a wall of lead only a millimetre thick will arrest the beta rays; but the gamma rays will go through seven and one-half inches of iron without losing more than one per cent. of their original intensity. The gamma rays are the ones that the physician or surgeon employs because they have the peculiar effect of retarding growth or seeming to induce an actual retrogression. Clearly, if this repressive action is not confined to the diseased area, the effect of the gamma rays may induce inflammation in healthy tissue and furnish fuel, so to speak, to the neighbouring malignant flame.

Now the primary rays in dissipating themselves give off what are technically termed "emanations," and these can be stored in little tubes and used directly in treating cancerous conditions. This procedure has a number of advantages and is susceptible of very nice control when containers of different metals are used to temper or to screen the radiations so that they will have their zones of influence restricted and act agreeably to the needs of the patient. Thus as an outcome of painstaking research radium is gaining more recognition as an aid to the surgeon, and latterly, both here and abroad, radium has apparently cured a very considerable percentage of surgically inoperable malignant growths. Further, it has served to check diseased conditions and to prolong life and there is no doubt about the power of the radio-active substance to lessen pain and to reduce distressing discharges.

Reports from the British Radium Institutes at Manchester and London show steady progress in radium therapy. Quite apart from the treatment of cancer, etc., radium emanations have been of the utmost use in dealing with non-malignant conditions and war-time hurts. This, of course, opens a new field of application and is likely to prove of marked benefit in handling industrial accidents and perhaps in arresting development and spread of infected conditions. But experience brought to light the necessity of exercising the utmost caution and disclosed that each case had to be considered apart. In some instances radium was found to promote superficial ulceration unless the strength of the application was very much reduced. Of course, this prolonged the treatment, but prudence ruled that the return to

health should be deliberate lest haste invite an undesirable aftermath.

Eczema and a number of other skin troubles respond readily to radium therapy. This is markedly so where the rays are screened by means of aluminum, and half-strength apparatus is employed for periods of not more than fifteen minutes at a time. It seems that spring catarrh is very amenable to radium therapy; and this would warrant the assumption that hay fever, nose colds and kindred affections may yet be conquered and the annual misery of hundreds of thousands ameliorated to a pronounced degree.

At the London institution it was found possible to bring about marked improvement in cases of malignant disease by burying tubes of radium emanation in the growths. From five to seven of these tubes, made of platinum, were employed, and their walls were charged with something like 120 milligrammes of radium emanation. In this way, thirty patients suffering in different parts of the body with supposedly inoperable sarcoma and carcinoma were cured. That is to say, they showed no signs of recurrence after an interval of two years or more. In advanced inoperable cases, where the growth is largely removed by the scalpel, the supplemental treatment with buried emanation tubes is a great help. This is exactly what Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Baltimore, one of our foremost surgeons and advocates of radium therapy, predicted quite six years ago.

As he then explained: "Where radium is used in combination with the knife, radium completes the sterilizing or the destruction of the remaining infiltrated tissue which the scalpel could not remove in detail. In other words, it reduces to just that extent the measure of surgical work and contributes proportionately towards the likelihood of a permanent cure."

The United States Bureau of Mines has proved that radium can be extracted from carnotite ores at a cost of only \$33,000 a gramme; and the methods or processes which made this possible are now public property. The stumbling block to getting any considerable amount is due to the fact that a very large quantity of raw material must be handled in order to obtain a minute measure of the desired radio-active concentrate. For example, assuming a 2,000-pound ton of carnotite, a two per cent. ore will furnish just 40 pounds of uranium oxide; and this, when refined, will yield but 6.34 milligrammes of radium chloride. Don't forget that there are a thousand milligrammes in a gramme, and the latter weighs exactly 15.4 troy grains. Plainly, hundreds and hundreds of tons of the basic carnotite have to be put through various operations before the radium chloride is extracted; and the value of this depends very largely, indeed, upon its purity.

LION CLUB AS REHABILITATION PET.

The last contingent of Princess Beatrice's (late of Wight) Rifles, Territorial Battalion, which has just returned from Khartoum after nearly five years' service overseas, brought home a service pet—a seven-months-old lion cub which was captured when six weeks old in the Senaar district of the Sudan during a big game shoot, and was presented to the battalion. It became a great favourite with the men, playing with them like a kitten. It was brought to England in a cage, and arrangements have been made to send it to the London Zoological Gardens.

MINISTERS AND TEMPERANCE REFORM.

A DIVIDED GOVERNMENT.

London, March 26.—After the statement of the Minister for Education on the Welsh Temperance Bill in the House of Commons that the Government considered the scheme defective in certain important respects and that, though willing to leave its second reading to a free vote of the House, they could not undertake to provide time for its further consideration, members must have found it decidedly perplexing to learn on the authority of Mr. Herbert Lewis that had the Prime Minister been present in person he would have both spoken and voted in favour of the bill.

How this message was to be reconciled with Mr. Fisher's statement, officially made on behalf of the Government, did not appear. Perhaps the explanation was to be sought in the sequel to the statement rather than in the statement itself, the character of which evidently came as an unwelcome surprise to the bill's supporters. At all events, the latter in their speeches had conveyed an impression of being confident of the Government's aid, probably having been assured in advance of what presently turned out to be an altogether different thing—the Prime Minister's individual goodwill.

It was on the more general assumption that Mr. Sidney Robinson had moved, and Mr. Hinds had seconded the second reading, while, so far as one could judge, Mr. Asquith, in giving his blessing to the principle of local option (as embodied in the bill and withholding it from such more ambitious conceptions as State purchase, was under the same impression.

Ironically enough, Mr. Asquith's attitude was afterwards claimed by a Welsh Coalitionist member as yet another vindication of the principle of coalition on the too hasty ground that it showed all parties to be united in support of the bill.

CANCELLING THE PREMIER'S SUPPORT.

Meanwhile Sir George Younger, unmoved by Lady Astor's humorous sallies at his expense and firm reliance on the "clear, resolute, and determined stand" to be made by the Prime Minister, even though other Liberal Ministers might be "diddled by the Trade," was quietly bidding his time, and with good reason.

After the rejection of the bill had been moved by Major Barnston, and seconded by Mr. Haillwood, the debate developed on lines increasingly favourable to the cause of local control, though more than one supporter, it should be noted, pleaded strongly for a more definite recognition of the principle of compensation. In the ignoring of this principle Mr. Fisher saw one of his reasons, not indeed for opposing the bill outright, but for the strong exception taken to it by the Government. Another reason was declared to be that no use had been made by the promoters of experiences accumulated during the war, and a third that no adequate provision was included for temperance reform during the intervening period of the next six years. Yet the Government themselves, as the Minister went on to remind the House, were about to bring in a bill dealing with general question of temperance legislation, so that the third objection proved to be merely formal.

Sharp disappointment on one side and open elation on the other were caused by the Minis-

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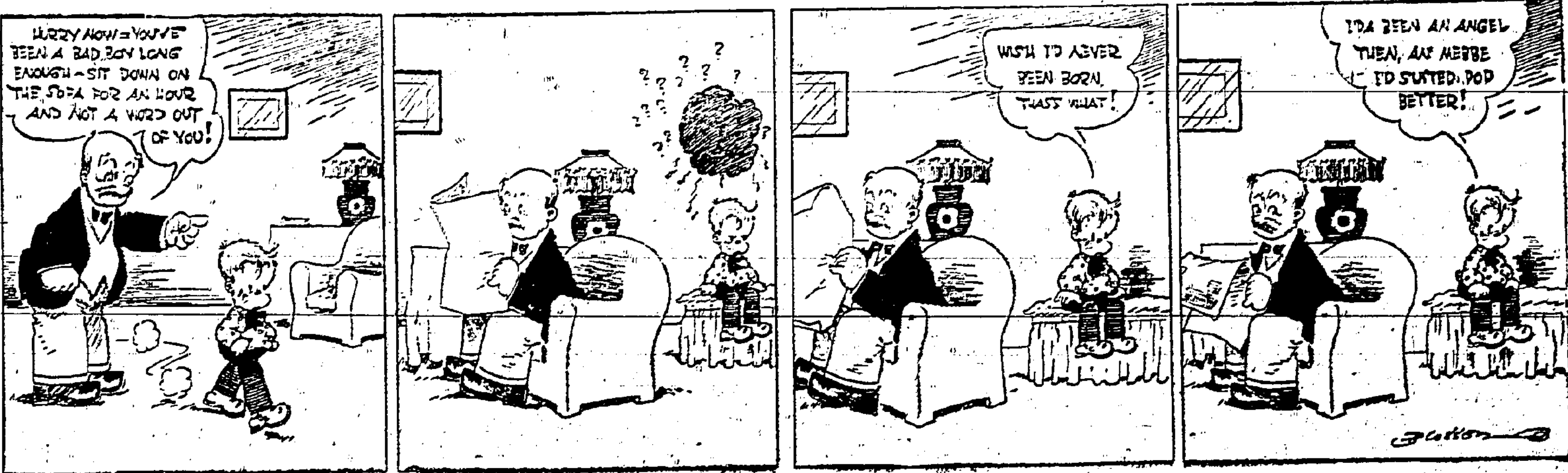
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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1920.

THE SHANTUNG PUZZLE.

It would appear, from the telegram appearing yesterday to the effect that the Premier has resigned by reason of conflicting views concerning intercourse with Japan, that China is once again in a political muddle. Of late there have been many attempts made to reach a settlement with the Japanese both on the Shantung problem and the recent Fochow incident, but nothing tangible has resulted, and the deadlock still continues. In regard to the larger of these issues the delay in attaining a settlement has been exasperating, to put it very mildly. Japan has been in the happy position of succeeding to German rights in Shantung and has therefore had the whip hand over China, whose statesmen have followed a waiting, if not an obstructionist, policy in the hope that others would intervene on her behalf. In this latter connection, anxious eyes have been turned to America, and even now it is hoped by many in Peking that the pending visit of U.S. Senators will result in a re-opening of this question. Hopes had been pinned, also, on the securing of a modification of the Shantung award as a result of the coming conference between Allied and German representatives, but it is now announced that such amendments of the Treaty as are effected at this gathering will not in any way touch this Eastern problem. As a consequence, China is, we are told, extremely disappointed.

It is not altogether surprising that there should be a political crisis in Peking over these Japanese questions. Quite recently there has been much impatience displayed by prominent members of Parliament in Peking, who, anxious to know how the Government stood, put forward a series of questions which the Government could not answer. One of the questioners wanted to know whether the Government held that China's refusal to sign the Versailles Treaty negated the request for direct negotiation from the Japanese Government. That there is strong objection by many Chinese to such direct negotiation is evident from the text of another question, which read as follows: "Whether the Government will abuse China's national prestige and sacrifice its territories, rights and privileges by agreeing to the proposal for direct negotiation put forth by the Japanese Government; or, whether the Government will stand steadfastly by the Republic in refusing the proposal for direct intercourse and settlement put forth by the Japanese Government?" Still another query was in the nature of an enquiry whether the Government accepted the contention of the Japanese Government that silence regarding the Shantung question amounted to consent, this being followed by a demand that the Peking Government should declare its actual attitude by announcing that Japan's request for separate negotiation was refused. The awkward part of the matter for the Chinese Government was that the majority of the prominent M.P.'s backed up these queries, and because of its temporising attitude the Government found itself in a dilemma which has apparently now culminated in the resignation of the Premier.

The whole trouble, of course, is that the Peking Government has been shilly-shallying on this important issue. It objects to the Treaty award, but it fears to enter into direct negotiation with Japan on the question of the return of the territory. Its fears are based on two grounds—one that the anger of politicians will be aroused by acquiescence, and the other that Japan may come out of the diplomatic contest in something of the role of a victor. The idea of referring the whole matter to the League of Nations is ruled out because the process would be too protracted. And it is doubtful if Japan would agree to that procedure. Admittedly the situation is a difficult one, but it is the business of statesmen to surmount obstacles. Morally, China's claim to Shantung is unanswerable; the whole trouble arises over the conditions which Japan expects to be acknowledged before she agrees to retrocession. We afraid that the Japanese are likely to be exacting on this point. But it is useless for China to go on postponing the actual settlement. She is only making her position worse than ever by these interminable delays.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

CIVIL SERVANTS' SALARIES.

Very slowly and meagrely news is filtering through to the general public, through the medium of the local press, as to what is the effect of the Secretary of State's decision in regard to the salaries of local civil servants. As has already been announced the decision was received in the Colony some little time since and in the meantime the heads of Departments have been engaged in working out how the decision is to be made applicable to the staffs under their control. Doubtless, in due season, we shall have from the Government a general statement on the matter and there should at the same time be published the actual text of the document received from Home. Of great interest also would be a statement as to how far the decision approximates to the recommendations of the local Commission, composed as it was of men who were in the closest possible touch with local needs and conditions. And even still more interesting would be a comparative statement revealing what difference the decision has meant—whether it is more or less than the temporary twenty per cent. increase that was granted pending the arrival of news from Home. It is perhaps rather premature to criticise, but there is already enough known to express at least two regrets. The first is that whilst senior officers appear to have come out rather well some of those lower down have already had time to express dissatisfaction. One cannot move freely among residents without discovering that very easily. One man has characterised his treatment as having been given sixpence and at the same time having had fivepence taken away. In the Police, especially, there seems to be cause for grumbling. One man, a Lance Sergeant, has been out seven years but is only receiving £20 more a year than a recruit who has just arrived and passed through the Police School. And, in consequence, such men are freely expressing their opinions. But we must await fuller details before coming to a final judgment.

AN ANTIQUATED PRACTICE.

Another direction in which the decision must be criticised is that it has been seen fit to retain the old system of reckoning pay in sterling, fixing the value of the local dollar at two shillings. We thought the time had gone by when arguments were needed on this subject. Everyone must agree that it is utterly absurd to deal in pay here on any other basis than local money, even though the exchange value of the dollar be reckoned as low as 2s. This is a Colony where exchange fluctuates to such an extent as to make sterling an absolutely impossible basis. We might say the same in regard to the pay of the Navy and Army. The argument against ours is that by reason of the fact that the pay is counted at Home in sterling there must be some method of stabilising the amount. But could not our local Government budget for an exchange contingency account, as is done in the case of so many of our local firms? There should be no insuperable difficulties to content with and the result would be hailed with delight by the Government employees concerned. We have already heard considerable dissatisfaction expressed at the retention of the old system—a system that should long ago have been relegated to the rubbish heap of antiquated practices.

IRELAND AGAIN.

Nero fiddled whilst Rome was burning and Parliament at Home seems intent on talking whilst Ireland is being reduced to a country where outlawry is rife and every man's hand is raised against his neighbour's. News of a very serious import has arrived in the Colony during the past two or three days, revealing that attempts on the part of the Irish Executive to maintain order have signally failed and that the policy of the mild hand has been in the worst interests of the country. Police and loyalists are living through a time of terror and Sinn Féin has broken out into a positive orgy of anarchy. Happening as it does at the very time when the Government is engaged in passing through a Home Rule Bill it can hardly be said to augur well for the future governing of Ireland under the terms that are suggested and the only remedy would seem to be a sterner handling of the men who are causing

DAY BY DAY.

THE WORK OF REFORMATION IS CHILD'S PLAY TO THAT OF MAKING YOUR FRIENDS BELIEVE THAT YOU HAVE REFORMED.

Yesterday's health return shows one fatal case of cerebro-spinal fever, the victim being a Chinese.

H. M. transport, Huntsend arrived this morning from Plymouth with 10 British officers, 180 Indian soldiers and 50 members of the Chinese Labour Corps.

A party of some twenty Chinese medical students, of both sexes will come to Hongkong shortly from Canton to study dissecting at the local mortuary.

Mr. W. L. Patterson, formerly of Messrs Gilman and Co. arrived in the Colony yesterday by the M. M. Armand Behic. He has joined Messrs. Loxley and Company.

Mr. Wang, a brother of Mr. C. Wang, assistant to Professor Digby at the University, will shortly arrive here from England to join the faculty as Lecturer on Pathology.

Amongst the passengers who left yesterday by the s.s. Nore were Mr. Mrs. and Miss Gill and Mr. Mrs. and Miss Creese, of Kowloon; Mrs. Titcher, Mr. A. B. Raworth, Mr. P. D. Wilson and Mr. F. W. Black.

General Janin, Commander-in-Chief of the allied armies in Siberia, proceeded on his trip home by the s.s. Armand Behic which left last night. An interesting interview which we had with him concerning the events in Siberia is given in this issue.

The Tacoma arrived yesterday from San Francisco with 7,951 tons of petroleum. She stranded on Formosa Island. The No. 1 tank, containing 820 tons of petroleum, was jettisoned to enable the ship to float off the rocks. She is now anchored off Stone-cutter's Island.

For disobeying lawful orders of the Harbour Master by lying her boat, then being the outside of more than five cargo boats, alongside the s.s. Yei Maru, on the 11th instant, the mistress of a cargo boat was fined \$5 by Captain Basil Taylor, R.N. Marine Magistrate.

The boatmen of two passenger boats were each fined \$3 this morning by Captain Basil Taylor, R.N. Marine Magistrate, for making fast their boats to the s.s. Hai Loong whilst under way without the permission of the master or officer in charge of the vessel, yesterday. The defendants said their boats were passing by.

We have to acknowledge receipt of a copy of the first number of the Chinese journal which the Shanghai British Chamber of Commerce proposes to issue monthly. It is printed in the vernacular, and its contents deal with the economics of unrest in China, the rise in the price of silver, the compradore system, the coal, iron and steel industries of Britain, and many other subjects, whilst it also contains a dealers' directory and some brief Hong histories. The paper is necessarily very much of an experiment. Nothing quite like it has in fact been published before. It is an endeavour on the one hand to make the foreign trade of China at once interesting and instructive to Chinese and on the other to give Chinese an insight into the British point of view about China. A rough and ready translation of the motto on the cover—*Hsin i tung shang*—would be "A Square Deal," and that is what the paper aims at being. The annual subscription is \$1, including postage; single copies, ten cents.

all the trouble-men who belong to a minority clique and who are inspired by other than Irishmen. The discussion in the House of Commons was interesting, but it was a repetition of the same old story of insincerity, the only bright spot in it being Sir Edward Carson's show of reason-ability. There are very many important matters awaiting the attention of the Imperial Parliament so soon as this nightmare of a question has been settled, and it is to be hoped that the time is very fast approaching when it will be finally dealt with and dealt with sternly.

SIBERIAN AFFAIRS.

CHAT WITH GENERAL JANIN.

Conflicting reports having been circulated in regard to the reverses sustained by the Allied troops in Siberia following the death of Admiral Kolchak at the end of last year a correspondent of the *Hongkong Telegraph* yesterday interviewed General Janin on his arrival in the Colony and on the basis of his reports and those from other authentic sources was able to form a connected account of the events which preceded the evacuation of the Allied troops from the country.

The General was naturally reticent in expressing any official views on the subject. He therefore confined himself to a narration of the history of the war in Siberia in which he took part, without in any way committing himself to an official criticism of the operations which will, of course, be featured in his report to his Government.

The end of the year 1919 saw the commencement of those fateful events which for the Allies contained a deep significance as denoting the beginning of complete Bolshevik domination over Siberia. With the present disembarkation of the Allied troops from Vladivostok, that troubled country is left to its own resources, there remaining only the Japanese, who are making their foothold at Vladivostok a very secure one.

The war operations carried out during this period were marked by the successes of the Bolsheviks. With the capture of Ekaterinburg and Perm, Omsk, which formed the capital of the Siberian Government, was menaced. His armies defeated, and the downfall of Omsk appeared imminent. Kolchak with a convoy of seven trains fled from Irkutsk where he formed a new Government, which comprised, with one exception, all his old Ministers who are enrolled under their old designations. The only change was that in respect of Peipeliad, a minister under the Tsarist regime, who was appointed by Kolchak as his Prime Minister. Nominally a Government which proposed to reflect the high ideals of their moving spirit, this body had no authority or usefulness, with which to arm itself for the coming struggle with the anti-Kolchak party of the town, which, although camouflaged under the high sounding appellation of Social Revolutionaries, was in reality Bolshevikism in its tendencies.

The Government of Kolchak was a curious example of a demoralised body. It had its own offices, its typewriters whereon proclamations were continually manufactured for a troubled population, but without the support of the latter. There came a day when the activities of the opposite camp made its position untenable, and one by one the so-called ministers made their departure from the town on various pretexts. None of them stayed, and Kolchak was left in solitary state to play out the game which he had started. The label which were posted up on one or two buildings were the only indication that there once had been a sort of Government.

It was therefore not a very difficult matter for the enemy in the town, ostensibly called the "Social Revolutionaries" to take over to themselves the reins of Government. But their coup d'état was not effected without opposition. There was some fighting in the streets, but gradually these pigny battles subsided as more and more joined the new rulers. These reinforcements called themselves "Reds," and their enthusiasm in the Social Revolutionary ranks gave to that body the support to reveal itself openly as being Bolshevik.

At the end of December, 1919, in accordance with the wishes of certain parties, General Janin, as Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces, operating in conjunction with Kolchak, succeeded in obtaining an armistice of 24 hours. During that armistice the murder of 31 Bolshevik hostages by order of Semonoff took place. Then followed what was a capital event, the dissolution of the Kolchak regime, and the incidents which led to the death of the Admiral.

The Admiral had been completely abandoned, and was left practically without support to contend against the gradual movement of the Red Armies eastwards, when, in obedience to the orders of their President, M. Marsaryck, not to interfere further in the internal affairs of Russia, the Czechoslovak

troops were withdrawn from the Irkutsk sector. This, in the opinion of one of the officers whom our representative interviewed, hastened the downfall of the Admiral.

A battalion of Japanese troops was the only force left behind to act as a bodyguard for Kolchak, but it would appear as if they did not see or were not aware of what happened to the Admiral, when, left alone in a railway wagon, he was surprised and shot by a gang of ruffians. The opinion is expressed that the Admiral did not meet his death at the hands of the Bolsheviks who would certainly have done better in keeping him alive as a hostage.

And here lies what is perhaps the most pathetic monument to the memory of a man who strived his utmost against what he believed was an evil force for his country, but ultimately failed on account of lack of support. We must in justice mention that one of the chief causes of his downfall was that he often neglected to seek the views of his colleagues, when such advice was essential. A great store had been set on his earlier victories in European Russia, but encouraging effects produced therefrom waning, as time saw his retreat gradually into Siberia, the population of the latter region appeared to have raised a regular outcry of resentment against him, with the result that for several months a force of 60,000 troops had to be detailed guard and protect the Transiberian Railway along a distance of over 6,000 miles.

General Janin was unable to send any assistance to Admiral Kolchak, being many miles away, and the Czechoslovaks, who were the only force in a position at the time to render the Admiral assistance, had to withdraw in consequence of the orders from their Government.

During this period the demoralisation which had been produced upon the anti-Bolshevik Russian Army and which was brought to a climax with the death of the Admiral, began to have its effects. The whole Allied Army was compelled to retreat eastwards after the capture of Irkutsk by the Bolsheviks. The rearguard was formed from a force of 12,000 Polish troops, well-trained and equipped. On the 11th of January of this year, this rearguard gave way, and after the defeat, one Battalion of Lettish troops, 400 strong, sustained for two months the brunt of the attacks of the Bolsheviks. The task set before this handful of men was one which might well be ranked as one of the great feats of the war. It was made more difficult by the fact that in their capacity as rearguard they had to protect a herd of refugees comprising women and children, military missions, etc., but so well did they carry out their duties, that the whole concourse reached Vladivostok safely, with practically no loss.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

The situation in the state of affairs in Siberia when General Janin left it was as follows:—

The gradual disembarkation of the Allied troops from Vladivostok. The British had withdrawn, likewise the Americans, but their engineers under the command of Mr. M. J. Stevens are still supervising the railway.

Looking back on the whole history of the campaign, reports say that the Japanese have refused all assistance to render succour in the region west of Baikal Lake, and all their efforts would appear at the present moment to be directed against the inhabitants of the Trans-Baikal sector. Their abstention regarding intervention in the affairs of the late Kolchak Government was absolute from the beginning to the end. Their present activities in Vladivostok are held out as a proof that their policy in Siberia has been dictated by a sense of personal interests.

In the operations in Siberia France has been bearing the heaviest weight; more than a milliard of francs was spent in one year and a half in the maintenance of the Czechoslovak, Rumanian, Polish and Lettish troops in that country.

The Polish offensive, which is at present being carried out in Europe against the Soviets, may delay the complete establishment of Bolshevik rule in Siberia, but it is not likely to prevent its eventual consummation. We are furnished with the example in European Russia, which has brought home the fact that as a fighting machine the Bolsheviks are not to be despised. The conclusion seems to point to the fact, the Bolsheviks will do with Siberia as they have done

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Cotton is not the only source of anxiety to the needlewoman. Thimbles are now almost unobtainable. In pre-war days Lille, Nuremberg, and Vienna manufactured thimbles for nearly all Europe. Their factories are silent, crippled for want of raw material. Only four manufacturers in England—three at Birmingham and one at Redditch—trouble about thimbles. Their efforts can do but little to cope with the universal shortage. Where, by the way, do all the old thimbles vanish to?

Medmenham Abbey, near Marlow, which is announced for sale, was the meeting-place of the eighteenth-century society which styled itself the "Monks of St. Francis" (out of compliment to the founder, Sir Francis Dashwood). It was an exclusive society, only twelve in number, the two most prominent members being John Wilkes and the fourth Earl of Sandwich—the peer whose name is crystallised in half a dozen languages through his having ordered a waiter to place some meat between two slices of bread and bring it to him as he sat at cards. The inventor of the sandwich was nicknamed Jemmy Twitcher, owing to his awkward, shambling gait. One of his friends objected to going out with Lord Sandwich, "because he always walks down both sides of the street at once." The Earl himself has related that "when in Paris I had a dancing master. The man was very civil, and on my taking leave I offered to do what I could for him in London. 'Then,' said the man, 'profoundly bowing, I should esteem it a particular favour if your Lordship would never tell anyone who taught you to dance.'"

Piquant possibilities are suggested by the silence of President Wilson with regard to a "third term" campaign and the challenge which has been issued to him to declare his intentions. But there is not, as is sometimes supposed, any constitutional bar to a third term for an American President. It may be regarded as a matter of custom only, founded on the fundamental declaration that the Constitution was framed "to the end that this may be a government of laws and not of men"—which is also the underlying principle which decrees that the change of personnel on a change of Presidency goes right through the official hierarchy. Curiously enough, as it happens, it was Theodore Roosevelt who put the case against a third term with what may be called historical precision. It will be recalled that he began his first term on the assassination of McKinley, but on re-election in 1904 he brushed aside any doubts as to whether this succession constituted a full term. "The wise custom," he said, "which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form, and under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination." And so it stood till the "Armageddon" of 1912.

with Russia, that is to establish some sort of order, which, though it may not be acceptable to the outside world in view of the extreme practices of Bolshevism, nevertheless will, paradoxical as it may sound, tend to the resumption of trade and the exploitation of the immense riches of this vast region which have been lying idle these last few years. The Bolshevik regime will bring with it strong discipline (much stronger than in the Tsarist period) which will not fail to bring some measure of relief to the afflicted population of this vast region.

The failure of the Allied intervention in Russia is worse than no intervention at all. It will probably enhance the prestige of the Soviets, and the only course which offers at present is to leave Russia to her own resources to work out her own salvation by a measure of peaceful pursuits. Looking back into the history of Europe one is inspired by the hope that the present event which bears a strong resemblance in its characteristics to the French Revolution, will prove to be a simile of the latter which on one side showed its dark shade of robberies, murders, riots, outrages, etc., but which, after the recoil of a few years, proved to be one of the most glorious pages in the annals of the people's fight against oppression.

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THE MAN IN HIS SHIRT SLEEVES.

AN APOSTLE OF UNREST.

Harold Spender writes in the *Daily Chronicle*—

The sun was shining from the spotless blue of one of these glorious March days, and the happy, thoughtless crowd was strolling to and fro along that wonderful plateau of Hampstead Heath, whence you can see on one side the great grey world of Central and East London, and on the other the far-stretching valley of Hendon and the heights of Harrow beyond. Never had the world seemed more at peace than on that lovely Sunday morning.

But as we passed the Whites-tones Pond we saw in front of us a considerable crowd gathered at the meeting of the roads opposite Jack Straw's Castle. In the centre, above the heads of the crowd, stood a gestulating figure in shirt sleeves.

We drifted nearer, and choosing a position in the right way of the wind, began to listen to his talk. He was preaching sheer, frank revolution. There was no attempt to modify it or to camouflage it. It was plain to the point of crudeness. We were to have a revolution on the model of the Bolsheviks. They were innocent, kindly, well-meaning people, gravely calumniated by evil men. The thing was to follow their example and then all would be well.

THE LISTENERS.
All this entered with a great fling about of arms, and yet with a certain rough good humour and kindness which seemed to mask the brutality of the man's threats.

I looked around. A great crowd of well-dressed persons were listening, as they will always listen on Hampstead Heath. Their faces expressed neither anger nor fear. Nor, on the other hand, was there any show of sympathy. They seemed just passive, as if ready for anything.

On the outskirts of the crowd were a couple of policemen. "He did time twice during the war," remarked one of them to me with a shrug of the shoulders. But the real outstanding point was that he was speaking freely and boldly the whole of his thought to the holiday people of London.

Now, perhaps it was natural that the scene came as a little surprise to me. For I had just been reading a large number of newspapers, which had proved conclusively to their own satisfaction that the Prime Minister was completely wrong in imagining that there was any Bolshevism in this country. Their favourite word was "boogy."

FEEDING THE FLAME.
Their idea seemed to be that Mr. Lloyd George had invented the whole thing in order to annoy Mr. Asquith. The other implication appeared to be that Mr. Asquith had only to assume the Premiership and every street preacher would be silent. Such were the limits of political vision displayed by these sanguine newspapers.

But the fact now painfully clear to me was that man in his shirt sleeves did not care a rap what either Mr. Asquith or Mr. Lloyd George was saying, thinking or doing. He set no store by their quarrels, except in so far that they might feed the flame of revolution.

"Camouflage" was the name he applied to it all. These petty quarrels were only the manoeuvres of an oppressive capitalist class preparing to devour the workers. Nor was there absent just a touch of mockery and scorn in his attitude towards our party quarrels. Perhaps there he had some cause.

For surely there is nothing in the world so blind as faction—

MILLIONS FROM SOAP.

LEVER BROTHERS HUGE PROFIT

Enormous profits were made by Lever Brothers, the great soap firm, during the past year. The following table shows the results for the past four years—

	Profit	Ordinary share dividend p.c.
1916	£1,354,800	10
1917	1,608,800	15
1918	1,553,600	17½
1919	2,439,100	17½

It should be noted that the balance of profit is struck after providing for repairs, renewals and alterations, depreciation and insurance.

Partnership dividends have increased very substantially each year. For 1918 the amount so distributed was £206,100, while for last year it was £271,300.

Out of the 1919 profits no less than £500,000 is placed to special reserve.

nothing so suicidal. By such quarrels many great States have fallen. The other day one of the Russian exiles was describing to me the smash in Russia.

"Ah," I said, "But things are so different here."

He looked meditative. "Curiously enough," he remarked, "that was precisely what we ourselves said, sitting in an hotel in Petrograd four years ago—1916. 'Revolution' we said, 'is impossible in a country so well supplied with such excellent police and such well-disciplined soldiers. So we spoke in our innocence, and now—Where are we?'"

PLAIN FACTS.
Where, indeed? When I hear all the pleasant talk of doings of the Bolsheviks that prevail in so many ingenious quarters, I turn to some plain records of facts. I look, for instance, at page 217 of that most remarkable book by Colonel John Ward ("With the Die-hards in Siberia"), who, in spite of his detractors, is the most trustworthy witness that has yet returned from Russia. There Colonel Ward describes what he saw at Omsk after the ice had broken in the spring—

A small shed was erected on the ice. It was called a wash-house, and during the day washing was done there. The poor women who used the shed during the day for its legitimate purpose told from time to time grim stories of blood and evidence of death struggles on the frozen floor as they began the morning's work. Several thousand people were missing by the time the Kolchak forces captured the town. The ice in the shelter of the bank began to thaw before the more exposed part of the river, which enabled the people whose friends and neighbours were missing to put a rude and ineffective screen below the shed in the hope of recovering the bodies of some of their friends.

I was informed by Regimental Sergeant-Major Gordon that he had seen several hundred bodies taken from the river. The following morning the official in charge told me quite simply that they had not had a very good morning for three hours work had only produced some 40 bodies. I looked at these relics of the new order. They were of both sexes and belonged to every condition of life, from the grimy horn-handed worker to the delicately-nurtured young girl.

When these amiable crowds listen to these shirt-sleeved speakers in our public places, perhaps it might be as well for them to bear in mind those grim deliveries from the river at Omsk in the spring of 1918.

U.S. PROHIBITION.

LIQUOR FOR SACRAMENTAL USE.

Fifteen gallons of alcoholic liquors may be purchased by each Christian or Jewish family for sacramental purposes provided a purchase order is obtained from the minister, priest or rabbi in charge of the church or synagogue, it was announced recently at the office of the Prohibition Director in the Custom House, New York.

The Federal regulations require that the officiating clergyman or rabbi shall obtain from the State Director of Prohibition an order for the total amount of wines and liquors required by his pastoral. Individual orders are then to be issued to the individual families of the congregation who can thereupon purchase any desired quantity up to fifteen gallons from the nearest wholesale depot.

Among Jewish rabbis of New York and the surrounding territory opinion is varied and divided in regard to the wisdom of this regulation. The strictly orthodox rabbis approve it, while those of the semi-orthodox and reformed synagogues regard it as an "indirect violation of the law."

Rabbi Bernard Drachman, former president of the Union of Orthodox Congregations and present head of Congregation Ohab Zedek, Fifth Avenue and 116th Street, recently said:

"We are following our traditional custom in having regular wines for the Passover, the Sabbath, and other holy days. Our religious codes specify that wine must be drunk during rituals, although it is not said that they must be alcoholic. In cases of emergency when wine cannot be procured, grape juice may replace it, but there is no emergency at the present time."

Other rabbis assert that they will substitute unfermented liquors for the traditional wines, although Rabbi Leon M. Franklin stated that the Association of Reformed Rabbis of New York City has not yet taken any action in this matter.

A canvass indicated that the greater number of all Catholic and Protestant churches, with the exception of the Presbyterian Church, which has long used grape juice for its communion service, will continue to use fermented liquors in their rituals.

PENSIONS FOR C.O.s.

SAME AS ORDINARY SOLDIERS.

The decision that conscientious objectors who contracted disabilities during the war are now entitled, under the Royal Warrant, to pensions, is one for which the War Office alone is responsible. Though the decision has occasioned surprise in some quarters, it is entirely in keeping with the policy followed by the Military Authorities all through the war.

The official attitude, as explained to a *Daily News* representative, is that the War Office did not send these men into the Army; that was done by the tribunals. As a matter of fact, the military authorities have always felt that hundreds of men were sent into the Army who ought never to have been sent, and it was actually suggested at one time that a special Act of Parliament should be passed conferring on the authorities power to discharge men whom they considered ought not to have been sent.

But the Government decided against such action, and the men remained in the Army. The Army could not recognise conscientious objectors as such. In the military view they were soldiers, and as soldiers they had to be treated. It is so still. They have been in the Army and have (necessarily) been dealt with as soldiers. They are therefore entitled to the benefits as well as to the punishments of soldiers.

That is how the case was stated to the *Daily News* representative by an officer of high standing.

There are two exceptions to the rule that all conscientious objectors are entitled to pensions for their disabilities. Men who contracted their disabilities through misconduct, such as hungerstriking in prison, and men who have been in prison for certain specified military offences, are not entitled to pensions. This also applies to the ordinary soldier.

But in general, where an ordinary soldier is entitled to a pension for a disability, the conscientious objector is also entitled to one.

The War Office is now engaged in deciding the cases of conscientious objectors entitled to pension, and the Medical Boards are assessing the percentages to be paid.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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BRITISH LABOUR AND THE INTERNATIONAL.

MR. HENDERSON'S DECLARATION.

In the course of a letter on behalf of the British Labour party to M. Camille Huysmans, secretary of the Second International, published by the *Daily Herald*, Mr. Arthur Henderson says—

The principle upon which we have proceeded has been that the new Labour and Socialist International must be the creation of a General Congress, from which none of the working-class organisations in agreement with our general conceptions—Socialist, Trade Union, or Co-operative—would be excluded unless they chose to exclude themselves. But the efforts of the Permanent Commission are being seriously impeded by various sections of the organised movement in different countries, which profess to aim at the same objective but on an entirely opposite principle.

The new centres of reorganisation which have formed, notwithstanding the mandate given to the Permanent Commission, do not base their efforts on the principle of fundamental working-class solidarity; but on a prior identity of thought and action which they assume to exist among the co-operating groups. It is a principle of exclusiveness rather than of comprehension. It presumes disagreement both in regard to doctrine and tactics, emphasises and advertises these differences, and carries separatism to the length of calling conferences from which sections of the working class movement in several countries are ostentatiously excluded.

Were this principle carried to its logical conclusion there would be as many Labour Internationals as there are separate and divergent tendencies and conflicting policies within each national movement.

The British Labour party holds itself still ready to co-operate with the Labour and Socialist parties of other countries in reconstructing the International on the basis of freedom of tactics, mutual toleration, and liberty of thought. In the British party there is no belief in dictatorship as a principle of action, nor have we any desire to incorporate it in our vocabulary as a synonym of democracy.

We do not admit that any one school of opinion in the International has a right to dictate the conditions of membership, neither can we consent to any group, or the representative leaders of any

party, being excluded before the General Congress itself has defined the conditions and obligations of membership in the International. Opportunity was to be given at Geneva to those parties that desired to bring charges against others, but we refuse to allow any to be condemned unheard.

The situation at present inclines one to ask whether the International is indeed a symbol of the ideal of international working-class unity, drawing together all sections of each national movement, or whether it has not become a centre from which divisive influences radiate to destroy the solidarity of national movements, setting group against group and leader against leader.

NOISES AND NERVES.

"A noise in the road outside or the clatter of the children at their play was enough to cause me real agony," said one nervous woman. Think what that means! When a man or woman is a prey to roundness nerves every sudden sound causes misery. It is not always the headaches, neuralgia, sciatic pains in the back and legs, and other physical sufferings, that are the hardest to bear. Misery of mind—when a door is banging, or a shrill whistle makes a violent assault on the nerves—receives no sympathy; but those who endure it envy the people with steady nerves who are able to ignore what to them is a cause of real torture.

There is only one way to correct this miserable condition. Nerves that suffer thus are nerves starved for want of rich, healthy blood. They need a blood-maker and nerve tonic. Dr. Williams' pink pills build up and make good your impoverished blood. By this process they tone up every nerve in the body that is crying out for nourishment. Also, these pills strengthen the stomach and digestive powers.

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Write a postcard to the same address asking for a free copy of the useful booklet "The Nerves and Their Needs."

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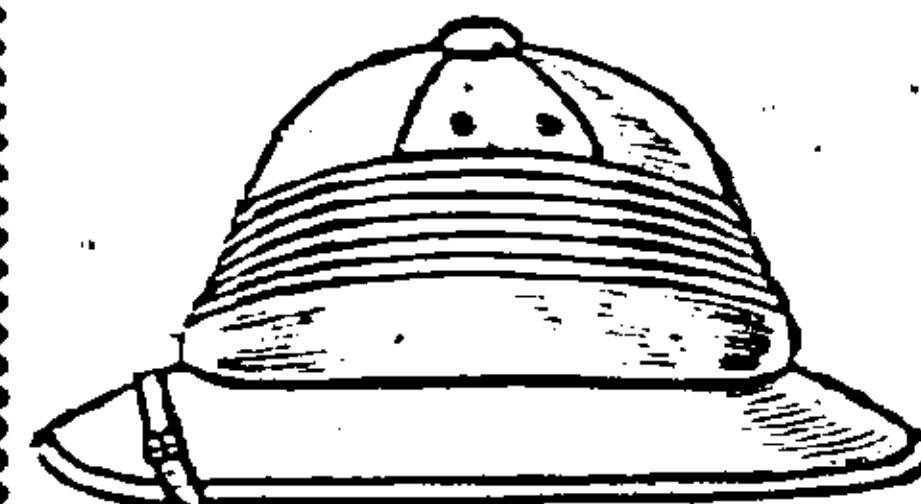
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Sailings **PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)**

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
NERA	5,400	15 May, noon	S'pore, Colombo & B'way.
UTTRA	4,700	13 May, 4 p.m.	Calcutta via Singapore 14th May. Penang & Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
STERN	4,000	25th May	Sydney via Sandakan, Timor, Thursday Is., Cairns, Townsville & Brisbane.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
ELLORE	7,000	16th May	Shanghai and Kobe.

*WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels Messengers, not more than 25 lbs. each, will be received at the company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

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FUSHIMI MARU (Calling Manila) Tues., 15th June, at 11 a.m.

TAJIMA MARU (Calling Manila) Wed., 30th May, at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU (Calling Manila) Friday, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

MISHIMA MARU (Calling Manila) Saturday, 22nd May, at noon.

SADO MARU (Calling Manila) Friday, 25th May, at noon.

AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TOYOKA MARU (Calling Manila) Friday, 11th June.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via S'pore, Cebu, Suez & Port Said.

KAMAKURA MARU (Calling Manila) Friday, 25th May.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU (Calling Manila) Wednesday, 25th May, at 11 a.m.

TANIGO MARU (Calling Manila) Wednesday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Muroan, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.**SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS** via Cape.**BOMBAY & COLOMBO** via Singapore.

KANAGAWA MARU (Calling Manila) Sunday, 23rd May.

BOMBAY MARU (Calling Manila) Friday, 28th May.

ALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

TATSUNO MARU (Calling Manila) Sunday, 16th May.

SANKI MARU (Calling Manila) Monday, 24th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU (Calling Manila) Tuesday, 25th May, at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU (Calling Manila) Friday, 25th June, at 11 a.m.

HONGKONG, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA.

INABA MARU (Calling Manila) Thursday, 20th May, at 11 a.m.

TSUSHIMA MARU (Calling Manila) Sunday, 23rd May.

KAMO MARU (Calling Manila) Thursday, 3rd June, at 11 a.m.

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Haiyane	Japan	in port	18th May	Java.
Tjisalak	Japan	19th May	22nd May	Java.

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"HAVRE MARU" (Call Marseilles) Wednesday, 30th June.

"HIMALAYA MARU" (Call Marseilles) Middle of July.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"PANAMA MARU" (Call Marseilles) Friday, 28th May.

"SEATTLE MARU" (Call Marseilles) Sunday, 4th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SIAM MARU" (Call Marseilles) Saturday, 15th May.

"LUZON MARU" (Call Marseilles) Saturday, 22nd May.

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"UNAN MARU" (Call Marseilles) Tuesday, 1st June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MITSUKI MARU" (Call Marseilles) Monday, 7th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to overland points U.S. in connection with Chicago MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

"AFRICA MARU" (Call Manila) Wednesday, 26th May.

"CHICAGO MARU" (Call Manila) Saturday, 5th June.

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"ALASKA MARU" (Call Manila) Monday, 24th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Mojik, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.**KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY**—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
STRAITS & Calcutta	Chaksang	Fri., 14th May at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 14th May at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN via Chefoo	Chipsang	Sat., 15th May at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Sun., 16th May at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Chongsang	Tues., 18th May at d'light.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Talsang	Tues., 18th May at 8 a.m.
KOBE	Lalsang	Tues., 18th May at 5 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Thurs., 27th May at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

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For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Tan	15th May at 4 p.m.
W'WEL, C'FOO & TIENSIN	Hulchow	16th May at d'light.
H'HOW, PHOT & H'PHONG	Kailong	16th May at 9 a.m.
SAMARANG, SOERABAYA and PANAREKAN	Talkoo Wan Yi	17th May at 3 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Luchow	18th May at 10 a.m.
AMOY, SHAI & PUKOW	Shanlung	18th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	20th May at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	25th May at 4 p.m.

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Hailong	Ed. Walker	FRI., 14th May at 2 p.m.
Hailong	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 18th May at 2 p.m.
Hailong	A. H. Stewart	FRI., 21st May at 2 p.m.

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"HOWICK HALL"	via Suez	27th May.
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The s.s. **HUPEH** A. B. and S. boat, arrived yesterday from Bangkok with 350 tons of general cargo for Hongkong.—Mooring, C 41.The **LUCHOW** another B. and S. vessel, arrived yesterday as well from Bangkok with 600 tons of general merchandise.—Mooring, C 44.

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Per s.s. **NORE** on 12th May 1920.—Mr. & Mrs. H. Gill, Miss V. Gill, Mr. & Mrs. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. J. Gardner, Master J. Gardner, Mr. & Mrs. Creese, Miss Creese, Mr. & Mrs. Mathews, Mr. & Mrs. Barnett, Mr. F. W. Black, Surg. Lt. H. L. Fridham, Mrs. P. K. Duncan, Capt. H. S. Cousins, Capt. E. J. Maxwell, Mr. & Mrs. G. T. Knight, Mr. H. M. Fock, Mrs. Titcher, Mr. P. D. Wilson, Mr. A. R. Raworth, Mr. G. Griggs, Mr. D. H. Dull, Mr. J. Davis, Mr. Dismont, Mr. D. M. Kable, Mr. E. S. Adler, Mr. R. F. Voelker, Mr. B. B. Halliday, Mr. & Mrs. R. Prins, Mr. J. Bos, Pay Lt. A. C. Hemsley, Major & Mrs. Knaggs, Mr. G. Antrim, Miss G. Barnett.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. **INABA** M. (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 9th April, and is expected here on the 19th May.The N. Y. K. s.s. **TSUSHIMA** M. (Liverpool Line) left Liverpool for this port via Suez, on the 10th April, and is expected here on the 22nd May.The N. Y. K. s.s. **AWA** M. (Liverpool Line) left Glasgow for this port via Suez on the 23rd April, and is expected here on the 4th June.The s.s. **METHVEN** arrived at Yokohama on 23rd April, left there 24th April, and is due at Vancouver on 15th May.The N. Y. K. s.s. **PENANG** M. (Liverpool Line) left Glasgow for this port via Suez on the 23rd April, and is expected here on the 9th June.The N. Y. K. s.s. **KAMO** M. (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 24th April, and is expected here on the 2nd June.The N. Y. K. s.s. **TANGO** M. (Australian Line) left Sydney for this port via Manila on the 4th May, and is expected here on the 24th May.The T. K. K. s.s. **TENYO** M. arrived at Yokohama on the 4th instant, and is sailing on the 7th instant for Hongkong, being due here May 16th.The Ben Line s.s. **BENMOHR** (from Antwerp and London, left Singapore, for this port on 9th May, and may be expected to arrive here on 16th May.The R. M. S. **MONTEAGLE** left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports and Shanghai on the 1st May, and is due here on or about the 26th May.The N. Y. K. s.s. **TATSUNO** MARU (Calcutta Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji & Shanghai on the 9th May, and is expected here on the 16th May.The P. & O. s.s. **NELLORE** left Singapore for this Port on the 11th instant, at 6 a.m. and is due here on the 16th instant at about 11 a.m.The Dollar Line Company's s.s. **BESSIE DOLLAR** (New York Line) will leave Shanghai on May, 15th and is due in Hongkong May 19th.The Robert Dollar Company's U.S.S. **LAKE PURRAH** (Coast Service) left Singapore on May 7th and is due in Hongkong May 14th.The N. Y. K. s.s. **PORTLAND** MARU (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 9th May and is expected here on the 29th May.The N. Y. K. s.s. **MISHIMA** M. (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji & Shanghai on the 12th May, and is expected here on the 21st May.The N. Y. K. s.s. **IYO** MARU (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 8th May and is expected here on the 17th June.The N. Y. K. s.s. **DURBAN** M. (Hamburg Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 8th May and is expected here on the 19th June.The R. M. S. **EMPRESS OF JAPAN** arrived at Yokohama on 12th May, left there 12th May, and is due at Kobe on 13th May.The P. & O. s.s. **DZITA** left Singapore, for this Port on the 12th instant at 4 p.m. and is due here on the 17th instant at about 6 a.m.

TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



IRISH UNREST.

Above are seen arrested Sinn Feiners being removed by military in Dublin.



KING-OF-SEAM.

who is shortly expected in Hongkong.



FEEDING GERMAN CHILDREN.

German children are seen above being given a good square meal in Denmark.



POLAND CELEBRATES.

General Joseph Pilsudski, president of Poland, in Posen during the celebration of the anniversary of his country's liberation from the Germans, viewed the parade of troops and civilians, answering the cheers of the soldiers and spectators with salutes.



GODDARD-McGOORTY FIGHT.

McGoorty is here seen dodging a blow by Goddard. The fight took place at the Holborn Stadium, and McGoorty was so badly beaten in the 13th round that the referee stopped the bout.



A NEW IDEA.

The device illustrated above was displayed at the "Ideal Home" exhibition recently opened in London. A nest of lockers on the outside of a house communicates with the kitchen. The mistress writes an order on the slate and automatically lowers it to the street. The delivery boy then places the desired articles in lockers provided for the purpose.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Some things Look So Easy.

BY ALLMAN



SHIPPING.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.

LONDON OFFICES—34, QUEEN STREET, E. C.

6, Haymarket, S. W.

11, Elbury Street, S. W.

Branches & Agencies—throughout the world.
General Banking and Foreign Exchange.
We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.
American Business a Specialty.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

OFFICES: San Francisco and Seattle, U.S.A., Shanghai,
China; Manila, P.I.; Kobe, Japan, Saigon & Hongkong.

Operating the following fast passenger service for account of the United States Shipping Board
U.S.A. PACIFIC COAST JAPAN, CHINA & PHILIPPINES.

For SAN FRANCISCO Direct.

U. S. S. B.

S.S. "WEST HIMROD"

15th May, 1920.

COSMOPOLITAN SHIPPING CO. GREEN STAR LINE.
NEW YORK.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 1st Floor Powell's Building,
12, Des Vaux Rd. Telephone 3008.

CHINA MAIL S. S. CO., LTD.

SPECIAL SAILING

S. S. "NILE"

HONGKONG to SINGAPORE.

The S. S. "NILE" will sail from Hongkong
for Singapore direct on Tuesday, June 1st,
at noon, returning on about June 14th.

For full particulars regarding freight or passage apply to

O. H. RITTER,
Agent.

Telephone, Passenger Dept. 1934.
Telephone, Freight Dept. & Agent 2161.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

THE STEAMSHIP

"PROFESSOR"

will sail for Shanghai only on or about the 15th May, 1920, and
has excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

Fares: First class 50s.
Second 30s.

For further particulars apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS & LAUNCH BUILDERS.

MARINE MOTORS OF ALL POWERS
IN STOCK.

Works: Pootung, Shanghai.

Sole Agencies:—Sterling & Evinrude Motors. Makerr
"EVO" Motors.

Associated British Machine Tool
Makers Ltd.
A.B.C. Boller Smeal.
Bexine Ltd. (Leather-cloth).
Edgar Allen & Co., Ltd.
(Tool Steels &c.)

"Sarco" Steam Traps, Temp.ature
Regulators &c.
Linotype & Machinery Ltd.
Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd.
T. & W. Smith Ltd. (Wire Ropes).
Imperial Light Ltd.

NOTICE

Yorkshire
Insurance Co.,
Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS
for the above Company are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
AGENTS.MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities
of the Menstrual System. It is a
simple, safe, and effective remedy
for all cases of irregularity of
the Menstrual System. It is a
simple, safe, and effective remedy
for all cases of irregularity of
the Menstrual System.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLSHIMRODS
Gives Instant Relief

ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,
NASAL CATARRH, OR
ORDINARY COUGH.
CURE FOR ASTHMA

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELE-

GRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Tele-

grams are lying here—

Horowitz, Hotel Carlton, from

Shanghai.

1184, from Shanghai.

Kibiki, from Shanghai.

Mara, (2) from Osaka.

Chinghan, Kiamcheong, from

Amoy.

Bankline, from Chefoo.

Teekhap, from Amoy.

M. Lin Hsueh Hong, c/o

Tatung (Great Eastern Hotel),

from Kobe.

Kunets, from Yokohama.

Cole, from Shanghai.

Brookfield, Kongmoon, from

Chefoo.

Elspine Moileff, from Kobe.

2655, from Amoy.

Lautman, Hongkong Hotel,

from Kobe.

Quanyensang, Kwongshing-

cheung, 3rd Floor, Connaught

Road, from Shanghai.

N. LUND,

Act. Superintendent

Hongkong, May 6, 1920.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL-

ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams

lying in the E. E. Telegraph

Office at Hongkong:—

Almeida, from Manila.

Barwick, from San Francisco.

Bernard Galle, from Welterre-

den.

Charles Welter Seaman's In-

stitute, from Lamerota.

Kahn, Hongkong Hotel, from

Cleveland.

Keeshong, from Haak.

Memru, from Hankow.

Miss Georgener Nasta, Astor

Hotel, from Hongkong.

Norman Barlow, Hongkong

Hotel, from Richmond Va.

Oswald c/o American Consul,

U.S. Helena, from Portsmouth.

Rawson, King Edward Hotel,

from Shanghai.

D. de H. FARRANT,

Superintendent,

Hongkong, May 6, 1920.

TURNED HOSE, ON TAX

COLLECTOR.

When Mr. Henry Coombe,
auctioneer, of Worcester, called
at the premises of Mr. A. C.
Ashton, furrier, Malvern, as
county-court bailiff, to levy dis-

tress for rates and taxes, he met

with a somewhat chilly reception.

The furrier used threatening

language and turned the hose

upon him, following him round

the yard, and drenching him to

the skin. Ashton was fined £3

by the Malvern magistrates.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

(Specially authorized by Pro-
visional Mandate of the Republic
of China on the 22nd of Novem-
ber, 1917.)

Authorized Capital, \$50,000,000.00

Paid up Capital, 12,379,800.00

Reserve Funds, 3,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

HONGKONG BRANCH: 20/21

Connaught Road Central. Branch-

es and Sub-branches all over

China and Correspondents in San

Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers:—The National

Provincial and Union Bank

of England, Ltd.

New York Bankers:—Irving

Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-

counts and Fixed Deposits.

Terms on application.

Every description of Banking

Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved

securities.

Special facilities for Home

Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at

the following rates:—

For 3 months 3 per annum.

For 6 months 4 per annum.

For 12 months 5 per annum.

TSUYEE PEI

Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND

COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office, 8, Des Vaux Road, Central

Hongkong. Branches: Russia, Ceylon.

DOMESTIC & FOREIGN BANKING.

SERVICE PROMPT.

Current, Savings, and Fixed

Deposits bear interest at Rates

2, 4, 5, respectively.

J. USING LY,

Manager.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1919.

HOW TO AVOID

INFANTILE AILMENTS.

When there are diseases pre-
valent in the season, it is most
dangerous for infants and so
great care must be taken in feed-
ing them with proper food; other-
wise they will give Mothers a
lot of trouble. To avoid that
trouble is to feed them with
LACTOGEN which resembles
human milk; easily digested and
the promoter of healthy appetites.
It keeps the Infants thriving and
free from all Infantile Ailments.



SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and

South China.

20, 47 & 48, Connaught Road Central,

Hongkong.

Telephone Nos. 1259 & 2230.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

NIGHT CARS.

SATURDAY EXTRA CARS.

SUNDAYS.

NIGHT CARS.

SPECIAL CARS.

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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.

BANKS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION
HONGKONG.We handle all financial transactions incident
to Foreign Trade.Current Accounts kept in Gold Dollars,
Sterling and Local Currency.

We offer to put Importers in touch with
American Manufacturers and Exporters, through
the use of the Special facilities of the
Foreign Trade Bureau of the Guaranty
Trust Co. of New York, which are placed at
our disposal.

HEAD OFFICE:

NEW YORK.

OTHER BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI
PEKINGHANKOW
MANILA
CHANGSHATIENTSIN
CANTONManager, Hongkong Branch.
D. M. BIGGAR.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF

INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: 12, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 4.

Authorized Capital, £1,000,000

Paid up Capital, £1,000,000

Reserve Funds, £1,000,000

BANKERS

The Bank of England

The London Joint City & Midland Bank Ltd.

BRANCHES

Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hongkong, Madras, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

HONGKONG BRANCH

Every description of Banking and Exchange

business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per

cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at 4 per

cent per annum, and on Special Deposits at 5 per

cent per annum.

J. L. SANDER,

Acting Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 12th December, 1919.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—

No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid-up Capital \$2,000,000.00

Reserve Fund 200,000.00

Directors

Mr. Poon Wai Tien, Chairman

Mr. Poon Wai Tien, Chairman

Mr. Poon Wai Tien, Chairman

Mr. Poon Wai Tien, Chairman

Mr. Poon Wai Tien, Chairman

Mr. Poon Wai Tien, Chairman

Mr. Poon Wai Tien, Chairman

Mr. Poon Wai Tien, Chairman

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Mr. Poon Wai Tien, Chairman

Mr. Poon Wai Tien, Chairman

Mr. Poon Wai Tien, Chairman

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds, \$1,500,000

Sterling, \$1,500,000

Silver, \$1,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors, \$1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Mr. E. V. R. FARR, Chairman

A. H. COMPTON, Esq., Deputy Chairman

G. W. TUCKER, Esq., Mr. W. J. JOHNSON

G. M. KILGIM, Esq., A. G. LEE, Esq.

G. A. GILBERT, Esq., W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLMES, Esq., J. A. THOMSON, Esq.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong, 1st March, 1920.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER

BANK, LIMITED.

Current Accounts opened in local currency

and Fixed Deposits made in local currency

and interest on deposits in local currency

and interest on deposits in local currency

and interest on deposits in local currency

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